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RELIGIOUS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. REVIEW.

proching Christ in love. A Discourse delivbefore the Second Congregational Church and in Marblehead, February 27, 1825. By (Continued.) tor, John Bartlett."

But the author proceeds:-" When we preach st as Messiah, we preach him to be what when we pretend to be judges of what ential to the nature of him who is the and preach of his person, we may sent him to be what he is not, and what

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self denies." do not pretend to be judges of what is al to the nature of the Messiah, when isted by God. And unaided human reaat only would have been unable to judge essential to his nature, but would also peen unable to obtain any idea at all of a ah. For our knowledge of the appoint-

Mediator between God and guilty d for our knowledge of the nature of Mediator, we depend entirely on God. do not pretend to be judges, we listen to if what God will say. And when in his inte mercy he declares that he who is God rall became incarnate that he might make ment for his fallen, miserable creatures, believe and adore. And shall we refuse declare what God has made known, because are unable of ourselves to judge what ought be the nature of the Mediator. Because are by nature dark, shall we close our eyes est the light which beams from heaven to

it seems to be the opinion of our author of the nature of Christ little is distinctly n the Scriptures." If an assertion is , then the question is settled at once:uppose that we should make a contrary is not our argument as valid as that author? But we intend to do more: we to examine the foundation of the auassertion. In the first place, it is natural paire how it happens, that so many Unind Socinians are confident that Christ They seem to think that the testi-God on this point at least is clear and We also believe the same-we think man can read the New Testament and not find full evidence of the fact thrist is truly and properly a man. It then, that one part of the nature of fully declared in the gospel, and as this arrally conceded, we shall not or presg forward any arguments. Should the esire it, we will willingly do it hereaf-But we not only believe that the gospel

him to be the true God. It is upon out that clouds and darkness begin to in the minds of many. Here the lanof the Bible begins to be obscure, and al and good men begin to differ. We at present enter into a formal discussion doctrine, but will state some of the facts eference to the subject, which we think

Christ to be a man, but that it also

We observe then, first, that Christ is dicalled God in such a manner as decides e is the Supreme God. This is true in at five instances, and, as we believe, in more. John 1: 1. Rom. 9: 5. Heb. 1: 8, 9. 1st 5: 20 John 20: 28.

Christ is said to be creator of the world, fall things, in at least three instances .. John 1: 3, 10. Heb. 1: 10-12. Col. 1: 17, and we do not need to be told, in the of Paul. Heb. 3: 4, that " he who built s is God." See also.Isa. 44:24: Isa. 45: Gen. 1: 1. & numerous other places the work of creation is scribed to is his peculiar work, and as proof that

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Other divine attributes are ascribed to He is the searcher of hearts. Com-Rev. 2: 23, and 2 Chron. 6: 30-John 2: And he is to judge all men at the last ed this requires omniscience, John 5: 22,

He is said to have divine power, and to to subdue all things unto himself, Phil. And he upholds all things, Heb. 1 Angels are commanded to ip him; Heb. 1:6, and he is worshipped wen by saints and the heavenly hosts. 5: 8, 14. The apostles and primitive its worshipped Christ. Acts 7: 59, 60. And in the New Testament me things are ascribed to Christ which in Old are said of Jehovah-Isa. 6:5, 10, ared with John 12: 37-41, 1 Cor. 10: 9, red with Num. 4:9. We might multiats to a great number; but we desist. ould only remark that Stuart, in his let-Channing, has produced more than forty es, tending to prove the divinity of Jesus and that he has not produced all which rethe subject, and that his reasoning on them ever been answered, and is as we firmly e unauswerable. And before Mr. Bisserts that the Scriptures say but little on the nature of Christ, we wish that ould cardidly read and answer that able Indeed the Bible is full of evidence hrist is God.

at we do not depend on the number of pasrelating to this subject. Must God asa thing more than once, in order to make duty to believe? How many times must trine be revealed in order to make it cer-We are bound to believe what God says, has said it, and not according to what we expect him to say.

our author says that there exists an infiversity of opinions on this subject, among st and most intelligent Christians .- This not believe: for on the question, IsChrist Thereme God? only two opinions exist.

cause any subject has been a matter of doubt. must we therefore be always ignorant of the truth with regard to it? Many learned men have doubted the existence of a God; the best and most intelligent Infidels have denied the authenticity and inspiration of the Bible, must we therefore he always doubtful on these subjects? It is not the obscurity of the Bible, but the depravity of man, which has multiplied divers opinions. The Bible, in all essential points, is a plain book to the humble and pious; and the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein. It is an act of great injustice to common Christians, 'o speak of the obscurity of the Bible, and to perplex them with reports of face translations, and of a sense in the original which only the learned can see. Doubtless our translation is not perfect; but the argument for the divinity of Christ and for the other fundamental doctrines of the Orthodox is not weakened, but confirmed, by a knowledge of the original. For proof of this we refer to Stuart, or Wardlaw, or any standard writer on this subject. Besides, although some parts of the Bible are hard to be understood, yet tl essential doctrines pertaining to the nature of God, of Christ, of the Holy Spirit, or to the character of man, and the way of salvation, can be learned from any tolerable translation of the Bible with absolute certainty. Much more is this true of our translation, which is one of the best in existence. On all important points,

are departed. But although the author maintains that we are not commanded to treat concerning the person of Christ, we would ask, is it possible to e neutral on this question? Does he not profess to teach all the doctrines of the gospel: therefore he omits to teach that Christ is God, he does of necessity, if he is a man of integrity, teach that this is not a doctrine of the gospel Of this doctrine we may say "he that is not for it is against it," and silence concerning it in one who professes to teach all the doctrines of the gospel, does in fact deny it. Is it a new thing for men to inculcate error by neglecting to declare the truth?

then, the Bible is a plain book; and he who

trusts to the obvious sense of our translation on

such points, is not liable to be mistaken, he is

might well weep, and say our glory and hope

If it were not so, humble Christians

We think that the author has been very happy in illustrating what is meant by preaching Christ in love; and we quote his last sentence on tits s-store as comparturating briefly his views:-- This, my brethren is what we under stand by preaching Christ in love, viz. preaching the gospel under the influence of that holy ove which it inspires; and glowing with that ardent benevolence to men which leads to the most unwearied and kind efforts to persuade them to embrace the gospel; a benevolence that is not cooled by difficulties nor quenched by ill-treatment." (p. 12.) (To be continued.)

PRAYER OF FAITH.

We are unwilling to impose any restrictions upon the of this interesting topic: yet we would venture to suggest whether it has not been carried as far, as, under all the circumstances of the case, is expedient or useful. The following communication seems to us to set the subject in a clear light, though it is possible some may think differently:

Messas, Editors .- I fear the public are becoming weary of the protracted discussion, respecting the prayer of faith; and so I promise to be very brief.

Only two points the question. (1) Is faith a belief in what God has revealed? Or is it faith to believe what he has not revealed? We are agreed that it is the first. The prayer of faith then, in the sense for which C. contends, must be a prayer for something which God has specially revealed to the supplicant, as certainly to be bestowed upon him. So Cotton Mather says, in the passage extracted from him, in a late number of your paper; "this particular faith .. is near a kin to the faith of miracles."

Now I do not deny the possibility of such a miracle at the present day, as a special revelation to an individual, in regard to something for which he prays. I only ask for adequate evidence of the fact. If it be said, "the evidence consists in the fact that persons have often received specific things prayed for, which they fully believed would be granted them; I reply, so it has often happened too, that things have been denied, which they have asked for with full confidence that they would be granted. I could produce some instances of this nature, of a very convincing kind, in regard to some of the most eminent Christians that have lived among us.

The evidence then of a miraculous faith, nust be of a high nature, to require or command our belief; equally high with that which the Apostles gave, that they possessed such a Shew me where this evidence can be

had, and I will believe with C. But 2dly, C. says, the only point that re-quires discussion is, whether "the passages of Scripture on which he relies, have been misinterpreted or misapplied." I agree to this. And I add, that the rule of interpretation which he applies, would prove that a miraculous power exists in the church at the present time; and that it is only because there is no adequate measure of faith to be found among Christians, that it is not exercised. The apostle James directs, that if any one among Christians is sick, he must send for the elders of the church who must pray over him, and annoint him with oil, in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord

But even if it were so, does it follow that we shall raise him up, and if he have committed ple be made to possess a taste for what is sub-circle I assure you we are happy. Mr. and mrs. Stewart are all that we could wish in as-Is there then no faith on earth? Are there no Christians, who have benevolence and devotion enough to raise up the sick, and procure the pardon of their sins? How can it be, if there are, that men whose lives are of the highest importance to the cause of truth and of action; while the wicked flourish like a

Enthusiasts have not been wanting, who believe this direction of James was intended for all ages of the church. And they have as good right to believe so, as C. has that the othr promises, which he interprets so as to support his views, were in inded for the present day. James makes no limitation of time or circumstances. How then can C. limit what he says to the age of miracles? Consistently with his own rules of interpretation he cannot. Then let C. when he is sick, send not for a physician, but follow the direction which the Apostle has given.

Our Saviour says, that "when two are agreed in asking for any thing, it shall be grant-And are not ten thousand times ten thousand petitions offered every day to God. in which two (yea, many more) are agreed, while yet a multitude of things for which they ask are not specifically granted? Does this promise, then, pertain to the present time? And if so, is God no longer faithful to his pro-On the principles of interpretation defended by C. it must be that he is not.

There are, then, many things promised to the primitive Christians, of a miraculous nature, which do not pertain to us; and this simple principle, properly applied, will solve all the difficulties of the case.

That there are many things promised in the divine word to praying Christians of every age, and in answer to their prayers, is what I have admitted, and what I fully believe. But in regard to a specific faith, which must have for its object a new revelation, I wait for the evidences of such a revelation.

P. S. When Paul prayed thrice that the thorn in his flesh might be removed, did he ask in faith! And when the Saviour prayed for his murderers without distinction, and that the cup might pass from him, did he ask in faith?

For the Recorder & Telegraph LOVELY SONG OF THE PREACHER.

And lo, thou art unto them as a very levely song of one that hath a pleasant voice and can play well on an income, for every hour my words but they do themmat.

This, it is believed, is an accurate descrip-

tion of a large proportion of those, who comse our religious assemblies on the Sabbath. The pleasant voice, or he fine eloquence of the speaker, commands nore attention and approbation than any of the solemn truths which neutters. The house of worship is filled perhaps to overflowing-all eyes and all ears are open -curiosity is gratified-sensibility awakened -passions moved. But where is the practical, moral influence? Where is the amendment of the heart. And where is the newness of life, if the singing, the praying, the preaching, and the entire religious novement of the Sabbath day go to nothing, the the loveliness of a song that is sung, or the pleasantness of a tale that is told at an evening's entertainment.

A man may gaze on the glories of creation -he may taste the delights of the successive -he may admire the power and wisdom of Him whose agency works in the springing plants, the refreshing breezes, the cheering sun, and the glowing stars; and yet his heart, as to pious feeling be a perfect blank The morning stars have sung together and the sons of God have shouter for joy, and all the creation has been vocal with the high praises of Jehovah-and yet the touching strains of the lovely song may have produced in the mind of this admirer, nothing more than an animal feeling or an intellectual enjoyment. In thousands of instances, the words of the preacher, whether he be eloquent or not, produce no better effects. A display of pulpit el oquence will be attended at least with a momentary gratification, which is often not much mlike that, produced by an evening's exhibition in the theatre. But where is the permanent benefit which is carried into practical, moral life? The tender sensibilities of the oul may be awakened-gloomy thoughts chased away-impure desires suppressed-and the whole soul lifted above the sphere of its ordinary operations. But after all what is it? It was a very levely song of one that has a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument.

It cannot be denied that the minister of the gospel is to many of his hearers, what Ezekiel was to the people of Israel-a lovely song. His persuasive and winning eloquence (if he chance to be eloquent) may produce, for the moment, an overwhelming effect; but the lapse of a few hours proves perhaps, that it was only a transient emotion. And we can hardexpect this effect to be produced on the minds of worldly minded people, unless the sermon be elegant, and strictly of the popular kind. This is the corrupt taste of the present time. A very large proportion of the people at least, are looking for something new and captivating in the preacher. It is a growing thing with them. And if not checked, what ministerial talents or eloquence will long be able to satistheir expectations? Are there not many ho would have every two or three weeks at least, a new minister and a new novel? Such is the Athenian fondness for new things, and

But how is this corrupt taste to be purified and corrected? If people will be pleased and satisfied with what is only artificial and superficial, what is to be done? How shall the peo-

Let the fountains of literature be cleansed. Let the churches go back to the simplicity of apostolic times. sermons, not mere moral or philosophical essays, but plain and pungent expositions of the word of God, and quick and powerful appeals religion, are daily removed from their sphere to the conscience. Let them reason with their hearers out of the scriptures. Let their sermons be sufficiently studied, methodical, and truth as it is in Jesus-not with enticing words of men's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit, and in power. If I preach, give me an attentive audience; but not such as come merely to be pleased with the lovely song of the

> If I hear give me an eloquent preacher, but one, eloquent like St. Paul; and if I am charmed, let the charm be such, as to draw me away from my sins, and from the world, and from the devil, and to hind me to the love and service of my God and Redeemer, Reformer.

THE BIBLE AND ITS ENEMIES.

It has already been stated in this paper, that the Pope of Rome has manifested, of late, a degree of hostility against the free circulation of the Scriptures, which is uncommon even for "His Holiness." It has been stated also, that, through his influence, the Turkish Sultan has issued a firman prohibiting entirely the circulation of the Scriptures in every part of his dominions; and further, that the English missionaries have been required to withdraw from the empire of Alexander,for what reason we did not pretend to decide. The following letter from a gentleman in Europe (it is not stated what part) to the Editor of the Christian Advocate, published at Philadelphia, throws some additional light on these remarkable movements. Speakng of the circulation of the Scriptures, the writer says:

"In Russia, I lament to say, the good work is inguishing, and apparently almost ready to expire. Henceforth no copies of the scriptures are to be distributed in that vast empire not even amongst the Tartars and Mahomedans, but through the hands of the clergy of the Greek church: and the Persian translation, made at St. Petersburgh, is suppressed. The Pope, the Jesuits, and the powers of darkness, are most actively working, in ways almost in conceivable; even so far as to have moved the Turkish Divan to issue a firman against the circulation of the scripturss. This was especially the act of his Holiness. But it is wonderful how these crooked measures are, in many instances, counteracted. Let us still rest than all they who are against us." The work is the Lord's, and we may "look to the everlasting hills, from whence cometh our help.

Papoff, the late valuable Secretary of Russian Bible Society, is under a criminal prosecution, for translating a book of Gossner's in which the perpetual virginity of Mary is combated—as are two others. The Emperor Alexander, it is said, is really shackled by the noblesse and the clergy of the Greek church; who feel that the flood of light which has been let in by the circulation of the scriptures, may prejudice them. Prince Gallitzin has been obliged to resign, as minister of role gion and to give way to others. Could not your periodicals do much good, by noticing what is going forward (particularly in Russia) frequently and powerfully, so as to excite pubic attention?

INTELLICENCE.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. This copy of a letter from Rev. WM. RICHARDS,

A FRIEND OF MISSIONS

expedient that the Christian public be made acquainted with the trying circumstances, as well as the more agreeable ones, in which our Missionaries are placed; that a spirit of prayer may be excited for them personally in their arduous duties, and that the benign influences of the gospel may be productive of the desired effects upon those to whom they are sent.

Lahaina, Isle of Maui, Sept. 14, 1824. My dear Sir,—As I take my peu, memory crowds my mind wish a hundred interesting occurrences which I love to remember, and on which Mrs. R. and myself love to converse. The scenes of the last solemn evening, and of the morning farewell, are as fresh in mind now as the week after I left you. When I think of the meetings I attended and the interesting circles with which I was surrounded, the time that has elapsed is annihilated, and all the changes I have passed, are for the time forgotten. Notwithstanding the multiplicity and novelty of the objects which have engrossed our attention for two years past, yet our hearts have been warmed, and our souls enlivened, by reverting to our former experience, when fathers were counselling us, associates animating and encouraging us, and all our Christian friends praying for us. We have no doubt but our friends at home have pleasant meetings still, but we do not enjoy them; they have their praying circles, but we meet not with them. They sit under the droppings of the sanctuary but there are no such droppings here. If their hearts are frozen, they melt the ice at each other's fires; but if our hearts are cold, every thing around us is colder still: if our fires go out, there is no spark near us by which they can be rekindled. You cannot think it strange, therefore, that we love to dwell upon the past Perhaps you may call it " sighing for the leeks and onions;" but call it what you please, I desire not to be possessed of that perfect apathy which would prevent even a sigh for what is lost

I would not convey the idea, however, that there is nothing here to cheer our spirits, nothing to rouse the vigour of our souls :- we have a very little circle of kindred minds; and in this

sociates. We see also some pleasant things among the people, to animate and encourage Let ministers make their us. An account of these encouraging things you will learn from our journals.

There is this very great difference in our

circumstances here and at home;-there are

much greater and more sudden changes in our situation and prospects. I will illustrate this by a few facts. Three months ago, Mrs R. elegant; but let them exhibit the plain naked and I were alone, our associates being called to Oahu. There was scarcely a school at Lahaina, and the chiefs being absent, the common people were bold in insulting us. At one time there were twenty men around our yard, calling us liars, thieves, &c. threatening also to burn our houses; at night hundreds of men & women were assembled at but little distance from our yard, for no other purpose than that of iniquity; and many of those on whom our hopes had been placed, were almost dead with intoxication. Only twenty days after this, we had more than 300 in our schools. All was still about our house; there were no public assemblies of men and women for purposes of iniquity; the house of God was thronged on the Sabbath; & we saw few about our yard except those who came for spelling books or hymns. This state of things continued until five weeks ago, when the war commenced at Tauwai. Then the people gave themselves up anew to all manner of iniquity. After a short time things became regular again; so that our schools were never more prosperous than they were two weeks ago. A day was set apart for fasting and prayer on account of the war, and the general aspect of things was more favorable than it had been at any previous period. But notwithstanding all these promising

appearances, the last five days have been black ndeed; -probably more than one half of all the people in Lahaina have been making an excessive use of intoxicating drink. Every day there has been a circle in sight of our door, consisting probably of from one to two thousand persons, whose whole object is fighting; and ighting enough they have had. There has been another circle similar to this at the other end the village, but wholly of females. One of the chiefs proposes to go to another part of the istand & sacrifice to the old gods; and when I began my letter, there was scarce a ray of light shining around us. But while I have been writing a herald has been crying through the town, all fighting is forbidden, all intoxication, and all adultery; whoever breaks this prohibition, shall may four hundred dollars." This hamely was sent by the hundred dollars in the island, and there probably for a time will be no open breaches of the laws. This governess has formerly been less favorable to the mission than most other chiefs; but the people had gone so far, that even she could not bear it. She has even laid a positive prohibition on the chief who proposed to sacrifice. Some such changes as these have been taking place almost every month since we arrived here. We have learn-ed, therefore, to be neither very much encouraged, or depressed, by the appearances of

Since I commenced my letter, Taua called to converse respecting the present state of things here. You will probably recollect that he is from the Society Islands. I presume you will be interested in an account which he gave me of Puaaiti. He is a man spoken of in the public journals, is blind, but gives as much evidence of piety as any person on the islands Not long since a chief who is unfriendly to the mission sent to Puaaiti to come and pray with him. The blind man went, but as h was about entering the yard, the chief called out "Stop do not come here von will us all blind and poor. You are a poor fellow, and all you praying people are poor. You have no food, no clothes, no money; you have nothing; do not come near us, for you will make us poor too." This despised man answered, "Yes, I am poor, and I am blind too; you are a chief, and you are rich." then entered into a conversation, during which Puaaiti said, "Did you know Tamebameha, our great King? Ans. Yes. Did you know his wife Keopuolani, the greatest chiefess we ever had? Ans. Yes. Did you know Keauoko, our powerful chief? Ans. Yes. they were all very rich, were they not? Ans. Yes. Where is all their riches now? Where are all their dollars? Where is their cloth? Where are their bodies?" The chief made no answer, but as Taua said, was dead at heart."

Some such circumstances animate and trengthen us for new exertions. When you pray for us, pray that we may ourselves be prepared to see the blessing of God on those round us. Mrs. Richards and myself desire a most affectionate remembrance to all ours old circle of friends. We think of them, we talk of them, we pray for them, and we love them.

Your brother in Christ, WILLIAM RICHARDS.

From the London Evangelical Magazine. INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM THE REV. MARK WILKS.

Paris, February 12, 1825.

My dear Sir,—In a former letter, containing an account of the conversion of the inhabitants of Mulhausen, I mentioned the occurrence of a similar event at Gallneukirchen, near Leitz, in Austria. I now and you the particulars of this remarkable conversi ted by the preaching of the gospel, and the perusal of the Scriptures, in the midst of dangers and persecution. By the latest information we learn, that nearly the whole Commune is become Protestant, and has been so recognized by the Government.

It was the faithful and zenious preaching of Man-tin Boos, the Catholic Cure, that first awakened a spirit of religious inquiry in Gailneus irchen. This respectable minister witnessed a measure of success, proortioned to the energy with which he announced the were almost entirely destitute of the Sacred Scriptures

He distributed among them, according to his ability, several copies, but the desire to possess the divine reasure was so ardent, that they procured a considerable number at their own expense. The perusal of the Bible completed the work that the preaching of the gospel had commenced, and it was not possible that the result could be long concealed. "All things became result could be long concealed. "All things became new;" and it was to the new and dangerous doctrines that the change was ascribed. The ecclesiastical authority took the alarm, and persecution commenced was repeatedly examined; he was imprisoned; rposed to treatment more degrading to those by whom it was employed, than to the innocent victim against when it was directed; and at length only permitted to enjoy his liberty at the price of separation from his and exile from his country. Alarmed by the unexpected rigours which assailed their beloved teacher, his infant disciples inquired of each other, if it was that he could have been mistaken, and they They determined then to examine the Scriptures with the greatest care, "to see if these things " Their faith increased with their investi tion of the word of God, and they resolved to hold fast the truth, even should their adherence expose them to persecutions similar to those experienced by the faith-Roos For a considerable time this work of examination of the Scriptures was continued, without matton of the seription on the part of the clergy, though
M. Brunner, the successor to Martin Boos, endeavoured
to restore the ancient custom of darkness and despot-He preached against the doctrines and disciples of his predecessor.—" You are not Christians, "he often exclaimed; "you are deceived—perverted.—A heretic has taught you these new doctrines. At all events declare whether you are for us or against us." If M Brunner expected to produce peace and uniformity by these attacks, he was completely disappointed; for the number of pretended heretics regularly increased, and their zeal was only excited by denunciations, de to awaken their fears. An explosion was apprehended and the clergy imagined they could prevent the mischie by an act of ecclesiastical compression, or rather, by reviving the terrors of papistical excommunication. They selected two inhabitants of the village of Waldberg as the objects of their ghostly vengeance; and as none of the disciples of Boos had as yet proposed an union with the Protestant church, they supposed that their exclusion from all the rites and sacraments of the Romish communion would place them in the greatest embarrassment. These two villagers were in conse-quence formally excommunicated. Here also the icked were taken in their own snare. No soone did the excommunicated Christians feel themselves free, than they demanded to be examined according to the provisions of the Edict of Toleration, and united themselves to the Lutheran church. ortion as the Papists had calculated on terrifying the Protestants, they became themselves terrified, they saw that they had only opened the crater and fa cilitated the eruption. The example was eminent dangerous, and the clergy endeavoured to engage excommunicated villagers to return to the bosom of the Romish church; they promised to receive then without investigating their creed, or noticing their past ronduct; but their allurements were as fatal to them-selves as their execrations: the Protestants were too happy, too conscientious, too wise to return to ge, darkness, and hypocrisy. The sensation produced by these events was decisive; a great number of peas-ants were enlightened as to their duty, and prepared to imitate the example of their excommunicated friends In October 1821, they solicited permission to become Protestants; every obstacle and delay that could be inented was opposed to their repeated solicitations; and t length, in June 1822, they addressed a spirited and Christian Appeal to the Ecclesiastical Superintendance of Upper Austria, established at Scharten. They ex-posed their grievances, and demanded the benefit of the Edict of Toleration, passed in 1781. This Appeal was signed by sixty inhabitants of the town of Galineukirchen, and of the villages and hamlets of Schlamers of Steinbach, Matzelsdorf, Werkersdorf, Kelz Hirchstein, Riedeck, Zeitz, Neiderkalm, Bebersdorf, Waldberg, Harverck, Keimdorf, Hosenberg, and Appeal to the civil authorities and the General Consis result: a second and a third letter to their superior and repeated applications to individuals, often repulsed with violence and indecency, attested the faith and zeal

and perseverance of the converted peasants. On the

part, the clearly opposed all possible difficulties to the performance of the formalities required by the laws in

cases of abjuration of one religion and adoption of another. Nothing, however, could discourage or di-

vert the numerous applicants from the pursuit of the

object so dear to their hearts, and they persisted in their efforts from October 1821 till the commencement of

1824, without any encouragement or promise on the part of those who were bound to execute the laws in

time apparently gained was really lost, and that the reformation rather spread than subsided, consented to

dmit some of the malcontents to the preliminary for-

details, says, "I have seen the notes made by several of these poor Christians, of their examinations by the

present Cure, M. Wessicken, and have been filled with admiration of their lively faith, enlightened zeal,

o leave the Roman Catholic church, fifty-four are in

hundred have manifested their intention to adopt the

same plan of separation from a corrupt and persecuting

rse of examination, and between two and three

profound knowledge of the word of God, and hu

The friend from whom I have received these

heir favor, and for their projection. At the even

I cannot terminate this account without communicating to you a fact which forms a curious episode in the history of the reformation at Gallneukirchen. As a last effort for the honour and security of the Roy Catholic church, M. le Prince de Hohenlohe, so faned for his miraculous powers, and his real or pretended cures, was invited to Gallneukirchen on a spe cial mission, to check the progress of the reform. fetes of last Easter were chosen as favorable to hi , and the civil authorities neglected nothing that night give effect and splendour to his visit. On the 19th of April, the petitioners, not yet separated from the Romish church, were invited to assemble on the 21st, at eight o'clock in the morning, to meet the wonder-working Prince. To the number of forty nine the peasants complied with the terms of the invitation; & on their arrival were introduced into a known from time immemorial as the HALL of the INQUISITION.* The Bishop's Chaplain, the Cure, everal ecclesiastics from the surrounding communus public functionaries, took their places around M. de Hohenlohe. The Prince began by assi ing his humble auditory that he had not been delegated, either by the Bishop, or the Emperor, and that he was conducted to their town solely by love for their im-mortal souls. He then knelt down and prayed for the grace necessary to bring back the wanderers to that fold, out of which there is no salvation. The poor peasants, whose conversion he desired, knelt also; but they offered a very different prayer. They entreated the Lord to sustain them in this hour of trial, and not to suffer that "any should take them out of his hand." Their prayers were answered, and the promise of their Saviour was fulfilled. In spite of all the pomp that surrounded them, the thorny questions by which they were embarrassed, the bitter and unjust accusations by which they were assailed; in spite even of the threats by which the Prince gave them to apprehend that he knew how to obtain from the Emperor the suson of the Edict of Toleration, they all remain faithful to their profession, and sufficiently calm "to give a reason for the hope that was in them." The noment of trial arrived; when he had exhausted all his resources, the Prince required that those who desired to return to the bosom of the church should pass to one side of the hall, and those who persisted in separation and heresy to the other. He expected that, at leas

. Almost the whole of Upper Austria had embraced the sixteenth century; but Ferdinand II. and the Duke Maximilian of Bayaria, chief of the Holy League, sent an army under Tilly in 1620, to extirpate Protestantism: and popery was re-estab-Juhed by the sword, the fire, and the rack

me feeble spirit would obey his call, and reward his toil; but, alas! every one of his auditors walked to the side marked out for separation and heresy; or, as the Prince styled it, into the gulf of perdition. Surprised and alarmed, he extended his hands, as if to arrest or to extricate them; but when he found that they had really escaped his eager efforts, he turned to the clergy, declared that there remained no hope, and dismissed the assembly.

The peasants, who now returned to their several illages, had to traverse a wood together, before they entered their respective roads, and sat down to take some repose. It was the first time they had ever assembled in so great a number; their hearts were full of gratitude and joy, and they profited of the moment and spot to hold their first religious meeting. united in offering their thanks and adorations to their divine Redeemer, and in celebrating the "only name given among men whereby we must be saved.

As for the Prince, before he quitted Gallneukirchen. he resolved to preach in the church of the town, confirm the faithful. In his sermon he recalled the events that had occurred, condemned both Boos and disciples as obstinate heretics, and exhorted his hearers to adhere to the *Holy* church. At various intervals he paused, and demanded of the audience if they believed *these* things, and if they were determined to believe all that the church taught, whether contained in the Scriptures or not? The loud shouts of the people attested their blind submission and deplorable ig-

Your readers will compare and judge between the attendants on the lecture in the Hall of the Inquisition, and on the sermon in the crowded church. Happily, is not apprehended that Francis I, will revoke the Edict of Toleration, given by the illustrious Joseph II. but it is to be lamented that intolerant agents are called to execute an act of toleration. M. WILES. ed to execute an act of toleration.

THE TURKISH FIRMAN.

The following remarks of Mr. Way in relation to this extraordinary decree, copied from the London Jewish Expositor, cannot fail to be interesting.

The present prohibitory firman, if left to take it Grand Signor, would soon perhaps, be forgotten; but it is much to be feared, that the same unfair means which could obtain a royal decree prohibiting the in troduction of Bible-books into these countries, may be able also at some future day to procure from the Porte another firman, prohibiting the residence and travelng of Bible-men in the Ottoman empire. Here the matter most surely is to be regarded in a very serious point of view. And must the ground indeed be quis-ted and left as the undisputed lasting possession of our enemies? Rather let us trust, that Eritish influence will obtain for us the same privileges at least, which are enjoyed by the subjects of other foreign nations. European bishops, monks, monasteries, &c. have long been established in the Turkish dominions; and for two centuries the Poste has given every facility imaginable, to the means by which Roman Catholics have become the spiritual masters of 100,000 of its subject

If the people of the Roman Catholic persuasion (whether they wish it or not) must be debarred from the use of the word of God, is this a reason why thousand ds and tens of thousands of others, of different pernasions, and unconnected with the Roman church could be likewise deprived of the sacred Scriptores!

Why should not the Armenians, and Syrians the Greek church be permitted to avail themselve hing, as they are, in want of the staff of life, and wi ing to receive it when offered to them? And all wish people scattered throughout the Orionan emre! Jasus, the very Christ, was pronounced not onto be a light to lighten the Gentles, but to be the tory of his people Israel; yet must the law, the prophs, and the Pasine, (as well as the Gospel) which tested his people is and the Pasine. of him, be refused the house of Israel,

sintended to be the result of the present prohibitors firman; and if English Christians delay to set, one proclamation will produce another, and one scheme of violence will ere long be the parent of a thousand enrmities. Ages of ignorance, of gross darkne weer of triumph; but can England suffer such a syr to advance still further in these interesting coun-s, whilst the world around are beginning to enjoy all light of reason, liberty, and religion! Pales-ies at the feet of Britain. The Ottoman Christian tine lies at the feet of Britain countries are supplicating your aid, and an immediate interference. Let not the churches then, decaying but not decayed, perish; and let not all our hopes and present prospects respecting the house of Israel, prove

THE COLLEGE AT ANTOURA.

It has been mentioned in the journals of our mission ies to Palestine, that Mr Was, a missionary of the London Society, engaged the rent of an old Catholic College at Antoura, not many meaths since; but might probably have to give it up, in consequence of letters from Rome, representing that "much spiritual injury to his will. Eleven have been permitted would result to the Catholics, from this new scheme of the Bible-men." and exhorting the Bishops of Asia of the impious." From the Jewish Expositor for March, we learn that the College was actually relinquished to the Catholics, out of mercy to Bishop Hannah Marone, from whom the missionaries obtained their lease. For when Emir Beshkir, chief ruler of the mountains, was made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, he immediately dispatched some horse soldiers to torment the hishop, with an order commanding him to reverse the contract, and have the building given up to the Catholics. It was in vain that the bishop sought to make a true representation of the affair to Emir Beshkir-he could gain no access or him but was constantly beset with more and more soldiers, whose expenses he was himself obliged to pay, till at length, being harrassed beyond measure, he be-ought the missionaries, with tears in his eyes, to give up the contract, and free him from a persecution which he was scarcely able to bear. The following is a copy of the letter which he addressed to Rev. W. B. Lewis on the occasion:

" Most illustrious Sir,-" You are fully acquainted with the persecution to which I have been exposed from the Patriarch, who accuses me unjustly to the Governor. I am oppressed and harrassed by several troops sent by the Governor, and am suffering loss and heavy expense, in consequence of having leased the college of Antoura to the English, and find no means of liberating myself from this tyranny, but to throw syself on your goodness and generosity, being persua ded that the said place is not suited to you, eit the building itself, or the air. As I am unable to conrince the Patriarch, and the Governor will not listen to reason, I entirely throw myself at once upon your humanity and zeal, and beseech you to put an end to his persecution, by yielding your rights and giving me on the contract, and thus to relieve me from this opession, for the love of God, and the good of you eighbour. And I will send you a manifesto signed several persons of credit, to attest your honourable conduct. I trust in your kind-heartedness and good sense, to grant me this favour, and I shall never cease to remember the obligation.

4 Mr. Way, who originally rented the building, was

A firm faith is the best divinity: a good life the the best philosophy: a clear conscience the best law. honesty the best policy: and temperance the best medicine. There are many who had rather meet their bit erest

enemy in the field, than their own hearts in the closet.

SOUTE SEA ISLANDS.

Aitutake, Atui, Mangees, Mitiaro, Maute, and three other islands in the same group, lie about 400 miles to the West of the Society Islands. In 1821, *two native teachers were sent to Aitutake, furnished with Taheitan Gospels and Elementary Books. After the apse of about two years, Mr. Williams and Mr. Bourne, ssionaries at the Society Islands, sailed for Aitutake, taking with them six native teachers and their wives. They arrived off the island, July 9, 1823. The first ounds they heard were, "It is all well with Aitake!" Aitu'ake has received the word of God!"-" The ord of God has taken deep root at Aitutake!"-The Maraes and Idols are consumed in the fire!"-These were strange words to the missionaries, who expected to find the pollutions of idolatry every where redominant; but they soon became convinced that they were the words of truth and soberness. The labours of the two native teachers had been wonderfully blessed. After visiting Aitutake, Mangeea, and Atui, the missionaries proceeded to Mitiaro, accompanied by the king of Atui to whom this island, as well as Maute belongs.

When (in the language of the missionaries.) we made Mitiaro, the king landed, accompanied by the teacher, Maratai. He immediately sent for the chief of the island, and explained his object to him, and observed, that he would leave a teacher, who would instruct him and his people in the word of the true God; that they rust burn all their maraes, cast off all their evil is, and that the house they were putting up for him y must convert into a house of prayer, under the ton of the teacher. The people listened with as nishment, & inquired, saying, Shall we not all be stran-" No, (replied the king.) it is not in the power of wood, that we have adorned and called a god, to kill us." They asked, if Ami had received the Good Word that he had brought! He replied, that he had embraced it himself; upon which the chiefs of Mitiare and all the people agreed to do the same; but, said one. must we destroy Taria Nuitt (or Great Ears.) "You (replied the king.) he and all the evil spirits with him then charged them to behave kindly to the teacher and to listen to his instructions. They asked him, he would not come to the celebration of the great fea which he had ordered them to prepare. He said, "No hold your steadfastness in the Good Word, brough o us, and your kindness towards the teacher you have

Reception of the Gospel at the Island of Maute. When we approached the island Maute, the chiefs and a number of the people were collected on the beach a welcome their king. The first words the king said o welcome their king. The first words the king said were, "I am come to advise you to receive the word Jehovah, the true God, and to leave with you a eacher and his wife, who will remain with you and inruct you." They replied, "That is good." The ag then resumed, "Let us burn all our maraes, and our evil spirits, with fire. Never let us worshi again. They are wood, that we have carved, ecorated, and called gods. Here is the true God. em again. and decorated, and casted gods. Here is the true God, and his word, with a teacher to instruct you. The true God is Jehovah, and the true sacrifice is his Son Jesus Christ." He said further, "Erect a house in which to worship the true God, and be diligent in learning the Good Word of God." They replied, "We will do it; we will receive the Good Word that we may be saved." The king thea exhorted the principal chief. Targot and his control of the principal chief. Targot and his control of the principal chief. pal chief, Tararo, and his wife, to attend family wor hip that same evening, to which they immediately con-ented; 'and on Wednesday (added he) let every per on, mai, woman, and child, attend the worship rue God, and make a public profession." If He ther shorted them to leave off drinking ava, to discontinu Il their games and feasts, not to steal, and not to comit fornication; but, with the coil spirits, to case off evil customs. They asked the king, whether he would not come to the presenting they were preparing for him, and to another ceremony, at which the most disgraceful actions were pricised. The king replied, these and every other bid custom of the evil; could now fall, but that he would visit them again to chold their steadfastness in the Good Word. He then exhorted them to behave kndly to their teacher and his wife, whom he now called to him, shook hands them, and gave them; new house, on the island

Were ever (continue he brethren) three islandpectedly-islands, almost inknown, and some never visited by any vessel, it one day induced to con sent to the destruction of what has been the adoration As to the natives of the latter island, the very first vessel that ever visited them brough them the glad tidings of silvation. How remarkable are the words of David fulfilled in this people - " . i. on as they hear of me they shall obey me; the strangers shall submit themselves unto m

which had been erected for amself. After this we de

The name of the god of which the king himself Evang. Mag.

From the American Tract Magazine. "ON FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS."

From a Carespondent. In one of the largest towns in New-Ha ince, a young gentleman was engaged with others in attending a dancing school. clergyman of the place believing that such amusements were opposed to the best interests of the soul, was induced to put into the hands of a little sister of the young man, that excellent Tract, "On Fashionable She carried it home, and the broth AMUSEMENTS. or read it over and over again. His pious mother ob-serving that he was deeply interested with the Tract and parently alarmed on account of his condition as a mer, told him, that she had no doubt but their Pastor apparently alarmed on was grieved that he should be one of the number to at-tend the dancing school, and had chosen this inoffenive manner of reproving him. He relinquished the requesting that he would join him in the resolu on of no longer thus abusing their precio is now, as we have good reason to believe, a true dis-

TRACTS BLESSED TO THE CONVERSION OF TWO YOUNG FEMALES. From a Student in Theology.

As I recently visited the town of S- in Vermont I found the pious people there much interested in the circulation of Tracts. Their language was, "Tracts have plead their own cause here." Two interesting young females, over whose conversion to God they vere then rejoicing, referred their first serious impresions to the sanctified influence of these publications One of them, a sabbath School Scholar, received of her Instructor the Tract entitled, " THE YOUNG COTTA GER," with directions to read it attentivly. astruction, previously, had not been attended with any risible effect; but now, reading this Tract, and recolvising enect; not now, reading this tract, and recol-lecting the admonition received with it, she became feelingly convinced of her state as a sinner. She was overcome with a sense of her wretchedness, made a disclosure of her feelings to a heloved sister, and through the influence of further religious instruction and the operations of the Holy Spirit, ss soon enabled

cast herself upon her Saviour and rejoice in his love The other young lady was residing in an irreligiou amily, and found rather incidentally, among the childdren the Tract entitled, " ADVICE TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH," She read it, and though her religious knowledge was not calculated to seco She read it, and though her previo fluence, still she was able to understand and feel the force of the truths it contained. She received a deep & indelible impression of religion, and availing herself of what further aid her situation would allow, in getting ligious instruction, she was brought to rely on a Savour's love and give to others a satisfactory evidence that she had become sincerely pious .- The manner by which this Tract was introduced into the family where was found by the happy subject of its influence, I

ot forbear to mention. A young man of the family had just before united with the youth of the town in a Tract Society; but in doing so he displeased father, and was constrained to withdraw from it. He however first paid a year's subscription, and received his proportion of Tracts; and in this parcel, he carried home the Tract which was under God thus blessed as it is hoped, to the saving of a soul.

ib.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

For the Recorder & Telegranh REVIVAL IN STRATTON, VI.

In the Autumn of 1824, a very pleasing, and powerful work of divine grace commenced here, which continued about four months. During this period. about 50 persons cherished a hope in the Redeemer. nd gave evidence of having passed from death unto The work advanced, fro the close, with an unusual degree of stillnes and decorum. Our meetings were frequent and crowded, for several weeks; and sinners were pricked in the heart, as on the day of Pentecost, crying "men and brethren, what shall we do?" During the revival, several perens who came in from towns adjacent, with me ecording to their own account, no better than Zacches had when he ascended the sycamore tree, were like brought down at the feet of Jesus, and made to hope in his mercy. The town of Stratton contains about 16 families. The inhabitants are unable to support the gospel statedly; - they have preaching but seldom. ve spent a number of weeks there the season under the patronage of the Vt. Juvenile Missionary Society; and have been favoured with seeing the work of the Lord prosper; and sinners brought into the kin dom of Jesus Christ. During my stay in Stratton dom of Jesus Christ. During my stay in Stratton, 37 persons were admitted to the fellowship of the church; 33 of whom were admitted, on the first Subbath in March. There is now in Stratton, a flourishing Congregational Church, of about 70 members.

Great is the work, my neighbours cry'd, And own'd thy pow'r divine:

Great is the work, my heart reply'd, And be the glory thine.

REVIVAL IN NEWARK, N. J. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in Boston, dated March 17.

I have spent a part of my time for five months pass where there is a gracious outpo God's Spirit. In one church there are one hundred cases of hopeful conversion to Christ. The work has not been confined to the young exclusively, many beeds f families have been brought to see and feel their need of an interest in the atonement and intercession of our Great High Priest," and have erected the family A few instances have occurred where very ged persons have become subjects of the workort, all classes and ages, from the little child to the non of grey hairs, have been convinced of their lost condition, and brought, as we humbly hope, to a sav-ing acquaintance with Jesus Christ.

Revival in Abington.-We have been informed nat a powerful work of divine grace has recently commenced in Rev. Mr. Spring's Congregation in Abing-ton, Mass. More than 20 already entertain a hope of having experienced a change of heart, and the prospect of a more abundant spiritual harvest is daily increasing.

N. H. Rep.

REVIVALS IN OHIO. A correspondent in Huron Co. Ohio, says in a late our through Sandusky county, my feelings were real-touched with a sense of their destitute situation, where embers of the Presbyterian Church told me that they ad been there two years, and during that time had never heard a sermon from a preacher of that denomination. I have promised to take a Missionary there, and give them a few meetings, if my life is spared.—How much good a faithful Missionary (whose constitution would be equal to the fatigue) might do in Senges and Sandusky counties, we cannot calculate,—they are ow fulf of people where four years ago it was a howlng wilderness, just deserted by the natives. Wehave out 12 Churches in this County-one of which was lessed with a revival last year-another is now enjoying most refreshing shower - the third is awakened in some drops of mercy we wish to be very skful; we do hope it is a taken for good, and that the Lord will continue to bless his people and build up his cause here.

INFLUENCE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS

The influence of Sabbath Schools is seen in outry noted for its rebellion. In the counti Antrim, Armagh, and Londonderry, in Ireland, the the whole population as I to 12. These are peaceable and quiet counties. In the county of Limeric the reportion of Sabbath School children is to the whole population as I to 977! This county is but too well own for its atrocities and murders. Says an Irish man- There have above 150,000 childs .000 adults, entered the Schools of the Hibernian Soriety since its formation-and I have never heard of one scholar, who has been educated by us being arraigned for any crime.'-A parallel is not to be found on the record of any institution.

PRAYER ANSWERED.

"Leave thy fatherless children with me, and let thy widows trust in me." I have known wonderful proofs of the faithfulness of the Lord in answering the prayers of patents who left young and helpless fami-lies behind. A friend of mine in the west of England (a faithful, laborious minister, but who, I bel never was master of five pounds at one time,) was dy-His friends advised him to make his will; he re plied, "I have nothing to leave but my wife and chil-dren, and I leave them to the care of my gracious God." Soon after this he died happily. But there appeared no prospect of support for his family at this oppeared no prospect of the Lord, however, stirred up a man who had always despised his preaching, to feel for the deceased minister's poor destitute family; and he so exerted simself, that he was the means of £1,600 b by subscriptions for them; and the clargy of Pactor, who had never countenanced his preaching, gave his widow a house and garden for her life, so that she livd in far greater plenty than in her husband's life time Why was all this! It was in answer to the prayers of he good man, who had committed his wife and family to that God who could supply all their needs, and who, he knew was able two a doors of relief for them .- London Evangelical Mag.

ANECDOTE

The following affecting anecdote is told us of a poor negro woman. She was a poor slave in the West Indies, and was forbidden by her master, to attend public worship, and threatened with severe punent if she should go: the only reply she made, was I will tell the Lord that;" a reply that so affected r owner, that he no longer refused her liberty to go. her owner, that he no longer relused her morely to go.
What a view does this give us of the blessedness of
prayer, that a poor and friendless outcast may thereby btain the aid of the great Governor of the universe! W. Recorder.

A STRIKING ANECDOTE.

The late Mr. Toller, of Kettering, was preaching on the peculiar blessedness of Christian connexions, found ed on 1 Pet. iii. 10; if we are rightly informed, it was on the occasion of the recent marriage of a member of his congregation; and was made the means of conversion to an aged couple, strangers in the town, who had been led by accident to Mr. Toller's place of worship-It appears that the hearts of both were very deeply sed, so much so, that after they had retired t rest, it prevented their sleeping; yet the one was quite ous of what was passing in the other's till at length a mutual discovery took place of the state of feeling which had held them awake; on which they, amon impulse, arose, and, for the first time in their lives, united in heartfelt supplication to him who heareth prayer -- Lon Bap Mag.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

EOSTON, APRIL 22, 1825.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

We did not anticipate, that, in mainta impropriety and injurious tendency of Sn. papers, we should be called to defend the the day itself. But so it is. The New-York of last Sabbath says:

"We would thank any one to point age in the Bible, where God has day of the week to be observed as the Sable never been sanctified, nor never set apart as are the advocates of the observance but it is not on such ground as this. W. because it has in every age of the church, he ed as a day of rest and worship. As such we shall always respect it. But that a m holier on this day, or sore devout, is a

Again: - " It would be well for those who obligations of the seventh day transferred to look into their Bibles, and see if the charg bath-breaking may not be preferred against

From the above paragraphs, it should see Editor of the Courier considers the seventh d week [Saturday] as the true Sabbath, and o that to this day the solemn command of Jeho plies_ Remember the Sabbath day and KE HOLY." May we ask now, whether the Ed the Courier does thus keep the seventh day holy not, it must be that he first profanes his own by the labor and care of publishing, and then ges others to profanc theirs, by placing before eyes a mass of political, commercial, and men

But it may be proper to look, for one mome some of the evidence by which most Christians dern times consider themselves authorized, and s ly bound, to observe the first day of the week of the seventh.

The reason assigned for the observance of enth day, was the completion of the magnifice of creation. And was not the finishing of work of redemption as marvellous an event not demand from a fallen world even louder praise? Is it not, if possible, even more wor had in everlasting remembrance! We see ther priety of such a change on the day of theres if only it can be proved that it received the same divine authority. This we will endeavour base

On the day of our Lord's resurrection, being the first day of the week," "the disem! assembled," undoubtedly for worship, the dor shut for fear of the Jews; and Jesus came and st the midst, and pronounced his peace upon the breathed on them, saying, Receive ye the Hole ([See John xx. 19, and onward.] On the year first day of the week, (verse 26) the discipassembled again; and Jesus stood in the mi doors being shut," and made still farther u of his character, and removed the doub's of The In the Acts of the Apostles (xx, 7) we are that the " first day of the week" which the disciples celebrated the Lord's Suppe Paul preached unto them, ready to depart row "-This same Apostle gave orders to churches to make collections for the poer of day of the week. This consideration is orcible, when it is considered that the S the Jews was uniformly the day, when tions were made. The first day of the min so known, even in the days of the Apost significant appellation of " Lord's day." Rev.

Now, if it was not designed by our Savin in his dispensation of mercy, the first day of a should be specially observed as holy time seventh, how is it that we hear so much the former, and so little concerning the latte portions of Scripture which record events place after our Saviour's resurrection! Why A postles take pains to tell us that they cele Lord's Supper on the first day of the week; if preached on this day; made collections for the on this day; and on it were peculiarly favored Christ's immediate presence!

To the same result we shall be led by of ancient writers as to the early practice of the Pliny, who lived in the first century, reports

he Christians in his time met together on an aj ed day, to sing praises to Christ as to a God. bind themselves by a sacrament. Now the r these appointed times was the first day of the

Justin Martyr writes, - "On the day that Sunday, all that dwell in the cities, or in the come together in one place or for the same er writings of the Apostles or Prophets are realother religious exercises." Of the same imporestimony of Clemens Alexandriaus, Dionysius, of Corinth, and numerous others.

Such is a mere outline of the evidence that the Se oath has been transferred from the seventh day week to the first, in commemoration of our Say resurrection, and by divine an hority. When we by divine authority, we take it for granted that ed men would not be suffered to err on a subject great importance as the Christian Sabbuth. Saviour who on two such occasions after his reon, was present in the place where they were asse bled. If, however, the Editor of the Conier has nade up his mind that Saturday, and not Sund holy time, he will not probably be convinced by ments like those which have been presented.

It was unnecessary, after coming to such a mination as this, to diminish aught from the same the Sabbath; unless indeed to palliate the con working on Saturday, in the case of those t lieve it to be the true Sabbath. For if it can be ed that the first day of the week is not the Salis then of course it cannot be unlawful to derore any species of business which is lawful on eric the five following days.

To show that the Sabbath (by which we so must be meant Saturday) is far less sacred now formerly, the Courier thus perverts the language

" We are told by St. Paul, that the miss! Master was in part to do away this, hand writing of ordinances that was against was contrary to ux, and took it out of the way it to the cross. Let no man therefore," et is judge you, in respect to an haly day, in moon, or of the sabbath day." "

We presume it was an accident in rely, all

sioned this passage to be quoted "

instead of the " sabbath days." difference in the sense. The days besides the seventh day of the the Apostle manifestly referred, as all connexion in which the text stands. He was merely of the ceremonial observances of the Mos dispensation; those which, as he remarks in the

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hary to the heat YORK YOU Young Men' suxiliary to the has contrib towards the se gaged. The sp ize appears to and we trust w ep pace, with ce and wealth

BIBLE SOCI Twelfth Annu ala, was holde he report of the pas' year the whole Bible Rather more th The number n of the Soci nore than 1,120 iry during the 1040. Now as been made a ption of \$50

School.

GRAPH.

PERS of Sunday news d the sanctity New-York Con

Sabbath. It apart as holy. re of this di We honour ch, been obser ich we ho a man must i

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ee then the prothe sanction of briefly to "at evening doors bein and stood them, an Holy Ghost the very next disciples wer he midst, "t nanifestatio of Thomas

are informed the day or 's Supper; and art on the mors to differen or on the first in particula abbath among such contri week was a postles, by il Rev. i. 10. aviour, that of the week instead of th concerni atter, in thos nts that tool Why do the celebrated th week: that the for the poo favored with

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e that the Sal h day of th our Saviour When we say a subject of abbath, by the er his resume were assem prier has full not Sunday, vinced by argu

nch a deter the sanctity o the crime hose who be it can be pro the Sabbath. devote it ! on either o

we suppos red now than iguage of St.

ting out way, nailing

hath day,

he Mos

DEAF AND DUMB

ere " the shadow of good things to come;

be included among these, which was

shovah in the very infancy of our world,

and the noise of the trumpet, we are at a

ger would derive another argument against

of the Sabbath, from the fact that some

seances respecting it were required of the

are universally relinquished by Christians

They were commanded not to kindle a

habitations on that day, to prepare no food,

it then follow, because the Jews were re-

essary in Judea, as it is with us; and hence

Solude that it is the spirit of the command

ance of the Sabbath. As to food, we know

even now, degenerate as New England is,

e nearly all their preparations on Saturday;

hristians, who are worthy of the name, so far

have no disposition to contend with the

the Courier as to the comparative morality of

and ours. His is purely a political paper;

that it is. Neither do we profess " to infuse

isr unction into our legislative, domestic or

extreme of poverty to which Providence

us. If we introduce a small portion of such

t is only because our patrons are citizens as

ristians; and therefore need to know some-

the passing political events. But we should

ed exceedingly, had we reason to suppose that

Surely rebels against infinite goodness need all

Sabbaths, without interruption from we-dly

to cultivate their hearts, and prepare for their

state. The good man finds no Sabbath too

in his affections, and form that acquaintance

are told that the reading of newspapers on

bath "does not violate any command of the

which the Editor of the Courier is acquainted

Does it not violate the command to "keen that

If he reading of political newspapers is

with keeping it holy, no doubt any worldly

words, or actions, which are lawful on other

relawful then. Now compare this course of

with that which Jehovah directs through his

she " If thou turn away thy foot from

all the Sabbath a delight, the holy of

th, from doing thy pleasure on my holy

and honouroble; and shalt honor him,

thine own ways, nor finding thine own

nor speaking thine own words."-then

hand," we acknowledge its justice. But

the clear tight of the gospel which shines

s, any one supposes he shall escape the re-

to the very dust, we fear he is sadly, if not

istaken. What! If we first persuade our-

a the belief that robbery or murder is inno-

my we then commit such crimes with impunity?

orse to have good principles and bad conduct.

principles and bad conduct both! But we

e are some, yea many, whom if the Editor of

er could watch in all their path through life;

ld know their thoughts, and see their un-

efforts to be conformed to the precepts of the

be would charge them with any thing rather

hat he does. To their own Master they stand

may we be delivered from the reflection

ine bed, that we established the first Sunday

aper that ever corrupted the people of these Uni-

es; that in consequence of our example, other

sands more will hereafter be ensuared by the

rectors of the London Missionary Society

ved, as soon as possible to send out two

onaries to Malacca, capital of a promontory

nd the Ganges; one to Batavia, capital of

Java; one to Penang, Prince of Wales'

e to Quilon, East Indies; two to Demerara,

merica. To fill these eleven places, they

notice that they will be happy to receive

he plan of limited service, from Ministers,

Benares, one to Belgaum, one to Cud-

to the east of Hindoston; one to Singapore,

ruel fascination; -and where will the evil end!

MORE MISSIONARIES.

iquity by lowering down his standard of

cious promise.

God and his word, which he earnestly seeks.

ever diligently employed, to subdue the

ing of our paper was read on the Sab-

s." Such an unction it cannot receive;

ork in a considerable degree.

equainted, contrive to diminish their do-

keep the Sabbath so very strictly, that Chris-

included among the ten commandments

were "the shauld Christ." But how an

Mr. ISAAC ORR, Principal of the New-York Central Asylum at Canajoharie, has addressed a memorial to the Legislature of that State, representing that the present system of deaf and dumb education among is included among the tot thunderings, and, them is essentially defective, and requires reform. The instruction, both at Canajoharie and New-York, where are located the only two Institutions of the kind in the State, he considers inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended. Of the seven persons at present engaged in this employment, one is a young man reputed to be possessed of a good common education, but has no other knowledge of his business than what he has acquired from books and untutored practice. Another is a female, probably possessed of a good common education. Another is a young man destitute of required to keep it at all; -or at best to a knowledge of English Grammar, and whose educaere matter of form? Fire was not indistion is in other respects defective. The three others (Mr. Orr of course says nothing concerning himself) are deaf and dumb, only half acquainted with the English h we are bound to obey. The same remark fied to several other commands respecting

Institutions. At New-York, although the expense of instruction (Mr. Orr thinks the quality of it too) has been reduced 75 per cent lower than at Hartford, vet the whole annual expense of each scholar is \$35 greater in the former place than in the latter. On 32 pupils, therefore, the increase of expense exceeds \$1000 per annum, which Mr. Orr sets down as a dead loss to the State. The objections against the location of the Institution at Canajoharie, are of a different nature. Mr. Orr thinks there should be but one Asylum for deat and dumb in the State of New-York; and that this one should be so patronized by the government, as to give it than be instrumental of circulating it to an equal eminence with those at Hartford and Philadelhe sacred hours of the Sabbath, we would

The benevolent individual who proposed to bear a art of the expense of publishing this Tract, is informother friends approve of the object of the Tract, as it defray an additional part of the expense of keeping it in perpetual circulation, their donations may be addressed to Amos BLANCHARD, Esq. Treasurer of the American Tract Society, Andover, Mass.

Letters received by the Editors of the New-York Observer from Mr. Dewey, now in Hayti, state that unprecedented drought has recently been experies ced at Port au Prince and vicinity, in consequence of which some of the emigrants from this country have experienced inconveniences and trials. Recently, however, there have been refreshing rains. A great part of the emigrants are represented to be comented and happy; but some are not. Nearly 50 are stout eturning to the United States.

The facts, (says Mr. Dewey,) that our missionaries have been favorably received, that I have been con-stantly indulged with the privilege of preaching and every facility granted for this purpose, that a considerable sum was readily raised at Fort Platt for the sup-port of a school and of public worship, and that two females from Troy have been likefully assisted in comdent, are very encouraging. My hopes are high that in this i-land we shall enjoy the opportunity of bringing to bear on our coloured people. If the mighty influence o neffectual in our own country. I may be disappointed This government may not be as much awake on the subject as I hope; but I shall know before I return. am prosecuting my inquiries as fast as I can, and have no occasion to complain for want of facilities.

"THE RIOT IN SCHENECTADY."

Some time since we made a brief abstract of a conunication inserted in the "Schenectady Cabinet, papers have been established in various cities d; that thousands of immortal beings have been diverted from the interests of the soul; py to state, that, after a thorough legal investigation,

> Token for Good .- A Society has been recently ormed in Bond County, Illinois, for the suppression of intemperance. At their last meeting, an address was made by the Standing Committee, in which the destructive consequences of this vice were faithfully pourtrayed, and the necessity urged of opposing its proress by every means in their power.

> Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, for the outpo he Spirit on our Churches in a general Revival of Re-

> the Bev. John A. Danforth, formerly of Pitts-field, Mass. to become their Pastor.

The Rev. DANIEL Dow, of Thompson, is appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, to preach the Elec-tion Sermon in that State, and Rev. LYMAN BEECH-

Recorder and Telegraph .- We have found it expedient to change the date of this paper from Saturday to Friday of each week. In order to meet the different mails to the best advantage, we have hitherte been obliged to anticipate the date of publication beyond what is either convenient or proper. The same has been done for some years past. Subscribers will hereafter receive their papers precisely at the usual time; no change being experienced in any respect, save that the nominal date of publication will become the real.

On Wednesday last, Josiah Marshall, John Bellows, Daniel Carney, John Bryant, and John D. Dyer, Esquires, were chosen Aldermen of the city of Boston, in the place of others who had declined accepting the

the battles of Lexington and Concord was celebrated at the latter place on Tuesday last. The first stone of a monument to commemorate these events, was laid; after which an Address was made by Professor Everett, Odes sung. &c

Origin of the late Fire .- Major Purkitt, in whose Inspection Office the fire was first discovered, has published a great number of affidavits in the Boston Gazette, tending to show that no fire had been made the ein during the day preceding the fire, and that it must in all probability have been the work of an incendiary An attempt was made to burn the same building in the

In consequence of a large number of our Journeymen Carpenters having entered into a combination for the purpose of altering the time of commencing and terminating their daily labor, a meeting of Master Carpenters was held at the Exchange Coffee House a few days since, who resolved that they would employ no Journeyman who should persist in such a determination.

Curious effects of Refraction .- On Monday last was currently reported here, that on the Sunday night previous, there had been a great fire at Newbury-In Newburyport it was currently reported that on the same evening there had been a great fire at Plymouth. The fact was, that a pieceof woods in Quincy took fire and was nearly destroyed. We have no doubt that this is the origin of both reports.

SUMMARY.

Appointment by the President .- The National Joursounces the appointment of "Rufus King, o New-York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in place of Richard Rush, appointed Secretary of the Treastury."

Washington, April 11 .- We are informed, tha Mr. Clay peremptority refused to accept the appointment of Secretary of State, "under the apprehension of the malignant suspicions it might engender." Upon which, "the members from the western states generally, waited upon Mr. C. & pressed him to the measure. Mr. Adams with his family established his residence

t the President's House in Washington on the 7th inst The New-York Gazette mentions, that on the 11th inst. seen hundred and fifty thousand dollars du-ties was secured at the Custom-House in that city.

An appropriation of \$12,000 has been made by the Legislature of New-York, to defray the expense of surveying the routes for seventeen new Canals

Steam boat Enterprize .- One of the New-Yorl ton each, to Albany in 23 hours. They immediately en. ton each, to Adany in 25 hours. They immediately en-tered the canal basin to load. The next day she was to tow two loaded sloops to New-York, taking passen-gers at one dollar per head; and to keep all the time is motion. This enterprise is hailed as a new era in steam boat history; and the credit of the improvement is giv en to our townsman, Mr. SULLIVAN.

The U. S. Frigate Constellation sailed from Norfolk, Va. on the 10th inst. for the Pacific, with Joel R. Poinsett E-q. on board, our new Ministerio Mexico. After landing him at Alvarado, she will join the W. I. Squadron under Commodore Warring

The U.S. ships Constitution, Ericand Ontario, were at Messina about Feb. 15. The Varioloid was on board the Erie; but few persons, however, had died. Frigates for the Colombian Government are buildg at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.

Upwards of 20,000 bags of Cotton have been received in New-York from the Southern States since the first of December last, only four months—this exceeds the receipts of this article for the same period last year, thirty-five thousand bales.

A writer in the Alexandria Herald states that shoes sewed with retion thread, are worth 10 or 12 per cent nore than those which are sewed with flax-thread

The total of the Water Power within twenty miles f Baltimore, is stated in the North American a be equal to one Million six hundred and thirteen housand spindles.

Gold Ore has been found in six Counties in North Carolina, and it is supposed a vein runs through the State. The Legislature has authorized a survey. Mr. Murray's White Lead Manufactory, at Ne

York, has been destroyed by fire. Loss 60 or \$70,000. The Insurance had recently expired. The Schooner Mork, which arrived at Baltimore or

Saturday morning the 9th inst from Port-au-Prince, with a cargo of coffee, &c. cleared again on Sunday morning following, having discharged her cargo, and received another in the space of 12 hours.

Justice and Generosity .- The New York Legislature has provided in the act of incorporation of a new Bank, that a bonus of \$60,000 shall be paid to the eirs of Robert Fulton, as an indemnity for the loss of the steam-boar patent

The Jury in a seduction case before the District ours in Philadelphia, have given a verdict of fire housand fire hundred dollars—a sum equal to what the defendant was supposed to be worth. could only gratify a morbid curiosity.

A good shot .- A few days since, Mr. Samuel Love land, of Middlefield, killed eighteen crows with his

From a communication in the Daily Advertser by A Roxbury Farmer," it appears that the present seaon is unusually early. In 1815, apricots were in lower May 1,—in 1823, April 20—in 1825, April 10 arines, against a fence, is lower April 10-1825, April 1.

During a thunderstorm at Greenburgh, Pa., an apple tree on the plantation of Robert Reed, was struck, & twénty-four sheep killed, which were near the spot. A young lady, by the name of Ann Reynolds, was killed by lightning at Cheraw, S. C. on the 30th ult

while sifting near the fire place. The body of an unknown female has been found near Fairhaven village. There green silk umbrella marked H. K.

Two boys were dangerously poisoned at Portland a few days since in consequence of eating wild parsnip, which they mistook for artichoke.

John H. Waters was killed at Philadelphia, on Sunday, of last week, by blows received at a house of the lowest description. The deceased was once a respeclowest description. The deceased was once a respec-table practitioner of medicine, but had sunk himself to a level with the most depraved of his species.

A young man ,previously of excellent character, as sent from the State of Missisippi lately to New-Orleans to sell 77 bags of Cotton, After transacting the business well, and receiving pay, he was beset, in toxicated and seduced by gambiers, and lost the whole of the money .- He afterwards, in despair, enlisted as

A contagious and malignant disease has broken out in the Penitentiary at Believee, and the convicts have been removed to the new Fever Hospital.—A. Y. Mer. Ad.

A letter has been received in this city from Mr. Miller, who sailed hence for Greece, a few months since, stating that he was cordially welcomed, and has been commissioned to serve in the Grecian army. There will probably be hard fighting yet, before the war ter-

SHOCKING MURDER.

A gentleman from Port Deposit (Maryland) informs us that on Friday last week, the body of a young lady, who had been missing since the preceding Monday was discovered lying near the road side, in the vicinity of the town of North East—her throat being dreadfully cut and her body otherwise horribly mangled. The deceased was aged about sixteen years, of respectable family and connexions, and a young lady of cultivated mind and personal beauty. It appears that she had walked from home accompanied with the child of a neighbor; and that she was soon after assaulted by a fiend in human shape, who first attempted the violalation of her chastity and then sought to prevent a disperpetration of murder! A person suspec adful act crossed the Su-Grace, on his way, as is supposed, to Baltimore. | Balt. America

LATE FROM EUROPE.
GREECE.—A letter in the London Courier of March, 14th, from Trieste, states a belief that a secret negociaon was carrying on between Sir F. Adam, and the reek government. If this report is well founded, we shall have, strong hopes that the British governm have determined to interfere, and protect the Greek against both the Turks, and the Russians, and thus se cure to them that Independence, for the achieveme of which, they have made such heroic exertions for se eral years past.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

On the 20th of January, the blockade of the important fortress of Patras, was again complete by sea and land. On the land side, it is formed by a numerous corps partly composed of the troops that contributed bdue the rebellion of Colocoroni. Thirteen ship of war are stationed before the fortress, and render leation with the Ottoman garrison impossible

The Intelligence from Servia is extremely unfavora ble to the Porte. The revolted Servians have received reinforcements, and offer a resistance bordering upon

Extract of a private letter of the 5th March, from Nuremberg: "We learn from Constantinople, that some of the Ottoman Ministers had formed the project of sending out against the Greeks the greater part of the Jannissaries, as well those of Andrinople as of Constantinople; but it appears that the Grand Visir dared not carry this project into execution, on accoun-the antipathy which that soldiery have ever manife d when it was in contemplation to send them into the Peloponessus. The sudden intelligence of severa Greek armed vessels having penetrated into the straits of the Dardanelles, has produced a strong sensation among the populace of Constantinople. the Ottoman squadron was dispatched forthwish to cruise at the entrance of the Dardanelles. It is rumored, that some Turkish vessels have been captured by the Greeks under the very forts.'

Earthquake at Santa Maura.

The Piedmontese Gazette to the 4th inst. arrived this morning. Under date of Corfu, Jan. 22, we find an afflicting account of the earthquake, which occurred at Santa Maura on the 11th of that month. Twe y-four persons were known to have lost their lives and twenty-three more were buried under the ruiss .-

The damage done to property was immense.

Young Wood, who killed the Earl of Shaftesbery's on in a boxing match at Eton, England, has been ar-aigned and discharged, no witnesses appearing on the part of the prosecution.

INDEPENDENCE IN HAYTI.

The anniversary of the 22d year of our Independ-ce was celebrated yesterday. The regiments in garison paraded in the morning at the place Petion ous concourse of citizens assisted at this solemn by When the civil and military authorities were assembled, his Excellency the President of Hayti, succeeded by his staff, made his appearance at the hole de la Patrie, at the sound of trumpets and military mu sic. After a discourse replete with feeling and energy pronounced by his Excellency, he took the customary ath rather to die than sichmit to any foreign domin ation. This oath was reiterated in the assistants, and accompanied by salutes of artillery. The senator Viallet, after the cries of Vive la Republique, Vive l'In-dependence, Vive le President Boyer, had ceased, de ivered an address which produced the most lively sen-ations. The troops then defiled and proceeded to the parish church, where a Te Deam was performed with praise and thanksgiving. In the every a brilliant exhibition of fire works was given at the government house; and a supper was provided at the national pa ace, to which a great number of guests were invited.

Haytien pap.
Execution of Pirates. - A letter, dated St. Thoms March 23, says, "There is a gallows erecting here for the execution of six pirates, taken by the United States schooler Grampus, Lieut. Com. Sloat, and a number of others who are expected from Porta Rico, Lieut. having gone down there this morning after them.

Pirc'es Captured.—An American ship and a brig, captured by the U. S. steam galliott Sea Gall and 2 British armed schrs. have been taken to Key West, tother with 19 of the marauders who were on boar The names of the captured vessels are not mentioned

nd their crews are supposed to have been murdered Orders have been received at Quebec, directing that the pay of seldiers, throughout the army, be issued daily, as the best mode of securing them from temptations

The Methodist Chapel at Barbadoes, which was de royed by a mob, has been erected again by the British

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Wm. F. Hills to Miss Lydia B. Loring; Mr. Thomas Hallet to Miss Elizabeth Lov-ell, Mr. F. arson H. Field to Miss Susannah N. Richards; Mr. Jackson Durant to Miss Eleanor White, In Roxbury, Capt. Wm. Lingham, of this city, to Miss Lucy Allen.—In Dorchester, Mr. Joseph C. Everett to Miss Mary Warren; Mr. Loring Wheele to Miss B. Porter.—In Medford, Mr. Wm. Hall to Mrs. Abigail Simonds .- In Medfield, Dr. August Plympton, to Miss Hannah Brock.—In Danyers, Mr. Asa Wheeler to Miss Louisa Robinson; Mr. John Keith, of Salem, to Miss Abigail Burnham; Mr. Jesse Bradley, of Plaistow, N. H. to Miss Harriet Brown. —In Beverly, Mr. Ebenezer Perry, of Dublin, N. H. to Miss Emma Thorndike Dodge; Mr. Benj. Wallis, jr. to Miss Mary Davis Cook.—In Salem, Mr. Josiah

to Miss Rachel Sinclear.—In Ipswich, Mr. Isaac Brown to Miss Lydia Smith.

Spaulding to Miss Rebecca Chapman; Mr. John Smith

DEATHS. In Boston, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Joseph Ripley, aged 34; Mr. Wm. Sims, 62; Mr. David Elliot, 47; Mrs. Elizabeth Gilpatrick, 49; Mr. Edmund Cleary, 60; Mr. Thomas Emmons; Mr. Wm. T. Rogers, 29; Mr. John Torin, a native of Sweden, 45; Mrs. Minerva B. Rogerson, 36, wife of Mr. Robert R.

In Charlestown, Major David Goodwin, 67,-In Vatertown, Miss Susan J. Stimpson, daughter of Mr. ohn S. jr. 17.—In West-Cambridge, very suddenly, Mr. Susannah Williams, 74, widow of Mr. Gershom W. Mr. George Swan, 38; Mr. Seth Wyman, for-merly of Charlestown, 75.—In Salem, Mrs. Mary Goss, Mrs. Phebe Fitz, 81.—In Lynn, Mr. Jeremial mer, 52.—In Brewster, 13th inst. Capt. David Fos-82.—In Quincy, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. George Beale, 38.—In Marshfield, Mr. Job W. Hatch, Mr. James Smith, 75 .- In Beverly, vidow Elizabeth Hammond, 74.

In Newport, R. I. Deacon Wm. Tilley, 87.—In N. York city, Mr. Silas Walker, 25, son of Augustus W. Esq. of this State.—In Marietta, Ohio, Hon. Return Jonathan Meigs, late Post Master General of the U. States, Governor of Ohio, &c.—In Virginia, Hon. John G. Jackson, 48, son in law of the above Gov Heigs, and Judge of the Western District of Virginia.

Died in Marlborough, on the 31st ultimo, HENRY,

of Rev. Sylvester F. Bucklin, aged 11 years, Obituary notice next week.]
Drowned in Charles River last Monday afternoon

the sudden oversetting of a sail-boat, Miss Julia urner, daughter of Charles Turner, and Miss Miriam Jacobs, of Scituate. The body of Miss T. was found At sea, on board ship Franklin, Bejamin Whitwell, so, of this city, Counsellor at Law. He had been of this city, Counsellor at Law. to Charleston for the benefit of his health, and was 22

s thence on his return At New London, on the 6th inst. Gilbert S. Green, aged 4 years; son of Colonel Samuel Green. He fel on the point of a stick which he held in his mouth, and punctured on artery of the throat.

Deaths in this city last week, 24, viz Dropsy, 1-Croup, 1-Measles, 5-Typhus Fever, 1-Co 4-Lung Fever, 1-Teething, 1-Intemperance uicide, 1-Sudden, 1-Fits, 1-Grave!, 1-Infantile, I—Drowned, 1—Dropsy in the Head, 1—Pleurisy, 1—Small Pox (at Rainsford Island,) 1.

Deaths in New-York week before last, 95.—Con-

aption, 19; Dropsy in the head, 5; Drowned, Typhus, 8-Inflamati on of the chest, 6-Influenza,

Mr. Harris Kimball, aged 53 years, residing near Stakes' Ferry, on the Yadkin, about 15 miles from Salisbury, S. C. was killed by the falling of a tree, on the 18th, the

In England, the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld, 83, sister of the late Dr. Aiken.

ALGER'S MURRAY.

INCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 59 Washington
Street, have for sale, an Abridgement of Murray's
Grammar, by himself, with numerous additions by Mr. Alger, from his larger work, by which the large work, in most cases, is rendered unnecessity. This ima most cases, is rendered unnecessity. chools in Boston, and is rapidly gaining an introducon into the schools through the country.
SELECTION FROM WALKER.—A selection

from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought into view. By Lemuel G. White, Professor Elocution. Price 75 cents.
BIBLES.—A very extensive assortment of Bibles

onsisting of superbly elegant Royal Quarto for the pulpit, common Quartos, Octavos, and School Bibles; also, a rich variety of Pocket Bibles, in plain and eleat bindings, at very low prices.

AMHERST QUESTION.—A few capies of Ob-

servations on the Amherst Question, with Notes rela-tive to Boston. By Redford Webster.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING OF DR. CA-REY, OF SERAMPORE. - A few proof impreof the Likeness of Rev. Wm. Carey, price 12 1-2 cts. GERMAN BOOKS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have received an assorinent of the Greek and Latin Classics, German editions; also, Rosenmulleri Scholia in Novum Test.; Doederlein Institutio Theologi Chris.; Knappius N. Test. Gracce; Sisimon Biblia Hebriaca; Kuinæi Commentarius in Nov. Test. ; Jaspis Versio

Latina Epistolarum, Nov. Test., &c. &c. Gentlemen who ordered books by Mr. W. C. Hall, are requested to call for them. April 22.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, A SCIENCE TO BE

AMES LORING, has published, A Treatise on Self-Knowledge, showing the Nature and Benefit of that important Science, and the way to attain it; intermixed with various Reflections and Observations a Human Nature. By John Mason, A. M. Co. which are now added, Questions adapted to the work; for the use of Schools and Academies. Price 62 1-2 ets. bound, and 37 1-2 ets. in boards. Third edition.

This standard little volume, comprehensive and jadicious in its plan and arrangement, approving itself to the judgment of the most mature age and undertanding, and happily adapted to the best improvement of young persons, being now published in a cheap form, it is hoped that pious instructors of youth will avail themselves of the opportunity now presented, of introducing it into the Schools and Academies over which they preside. The Questions in this edition are well adapted to facilitate the study of the valuable science of Self Knowledge, and calculated to impress on the young mind those interesting sentiments wi which the Treatise is so richly stored. April 22.

NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER

HANGINGS.
BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 113, Washington BUMSTEAD & SUN, No. 110, transported by the brig New-York, from Havre.

**A Paper Hangings and Borders of the super Hangings and Borders of th

40 cases of Paper Hangings and Borders of the latest fashions, selected from the first manufactories in Paris, by Mr. J. F. Bumstead, one of the firm,

Also for Sale, -A very exensive assortment of American Paper Hangings, some as low as fifteen cents per roll, by the case.

SALISBURY & CLEVELAND,

No. 6, Hater-Street. on and Liverpool, a large assortment of British

Piece Goods, which they offer on favorable te Blue and white Prints, | Chintz and M Chintz and Mourning Two blees do Dark and light Ginghams, Corded Dimoties, Light

6-4 Jubilee hair Cords and Checks, 5-4 Jacquet Cambries Loom sew'd Jaconeis,

dia Imitation Book Long Lawns; Imitation

Lineas. Black and colored, extra wide Denmark Satins, Fashionable Silk Buttons

Gilt Coat & Vest Buttons.

White & vellow Canvass and Beaver Gloves.

Vestings. Stay & other Jeans, &c.

Long Lawns.

Black and green Crapes, Flannel bindings, Super white Marseilles,

London Cassimeres, super single & double milled,

Black and colored Bomba-

Drilling; Bombazeens Tabby Velvets,

Randle and lis. Pins.

rkley Cravats,

Plaids; Flannels,

Small Minikin.

N C KEEP SURGEON-DENTIST, continues his services at No. 10 Winter Street.—Artificial teeth of the most approved materials, arranged with very little into the patient, Reference Doct. J. Randall. * cow 4w

LONG SHAWLS New Patterns.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 13, Market-street. Have received a part of their Spring supply of Shawls. Their assortment now consists of Merina Shawls, Long and Square—Black, Scarlet, Crimson and White-English Cashmere do- White French do Searlet, White Amaranth and Black Raw Silk do. -Plain and Filled Middles, from the smallest to the dze-various kinds of Square Shawls, plain d. Also, 4 Real Cashmere Shawls, Black

LONDON BOOKS WILLIAM C. HALL having sold the remainder of his London Books to MUNROE & FRANcts, 128 Washington-Street, they offer for sale at a very small advance, the following Books, which cannot now be imported without very great additional charges, and at the present prices are very cheap. 14 Haslitt's Select British poets, Iv.royal Svo.calf \$6.50

10 Shakespeare, 1 vol. royal Svo. Russia 9 Locke's Works in 10 vols. boards 25 Buchan's Domestic Medicine, boards 10 Vanderhoot's Hebrew Bible, 4 Schleusner's Lexicon, New Testament, 15 00

Do. Do. Old 15 00 30 Doddridge's Rise and Progress, 88 and 38 et 15 Sterne's Works, 4 vols. 5 Gil Blas, 3 vols. 20 Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible, 15 Berthollet on Dying and Coloring, 5 00

Translated from the French by D. Ure, 5 56 25 Elegant 12mo. Bible in calf-gilt, 3 00 3 50 3 00 3 50 8 Elegant royal Svo. Bible, Russia gilt 6 50 6 Gurney's 4:0 Bible for families, calf gilt 25 Dodd's Beauties of Shak*peare 25 Vicar of Wakefield and Rasselas, 62

15 Watts on the Mind, Pinnock's Catechisms, each with a elegant frontispiece. 15 Gradus ad Parnassum

1 75 4 Paley's Works in neat 18mo. 4 vols. 9 Diamond Shakspeare, boards, plates 15 Mackenzie's Works, 3 vols. 4 Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols. 100 plates 3 Rambler, pocket edition 15 Taylor's Drawing Books for Learners 2 25 4 Johnson's Lives of Poets, 3 vols. call 3 Works of Dr. Stennet, 3 vols.

PEW IN PARK-STREET CHURCH. O LET, part of a Pew in Park-Street Church situated on the broad siste.

compts into the treasury of the Amer. Tract from Lan 20th, to April 1st, amount to \$837.

pious Laymen who have had a classical eduposed to devote a portion of their lives to the e Redeemer, among the perishing heathen. stay evening, March 15th, Mr. EDWARD m Calcutta, was ordained in London, as a

to the heathen.

and wealth.

ORK YOUNG MEN'S MISS. SOCIETY. ing Men's Missionary Society of Newhary to the United Domestic Missionary contributed during the past year, 1300 dathe support of the cause in which they The spirit of benevolence and religious ppears to be gaining ground in that great we trust will forever keep pace, and more pace, with the rapid march of its population,

BIBLE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.

welfth Annual Meeting of the Bible Society was holden at Richmond on the fifth insteport of the Managers, it appears that duyear the Society has distributed 413 cohole Bible, and 439 of the New Testather more than 200 copies of each are still The number of copies distributed since the of the Society, is 13,441, making an averte then 1,120 copies a year. Receipts into

on of 850 from the pupils of Rev. J. H.

during the past year, about \$1000; disburse-

been made a life-member of this Society, by

40. Now on hand, \$213. Gen. LAFAY-

language and the common branches of education There are some objections to the location of both

PRAYERS FOR FEMALE SCHOOLS. ed that it is now in the press, and will comprise sixteen pages. It is designed especially to aid those Female Instructors who would pray with their pupils but for the embarrassment of attempting to perform the service ex tempore. It is hoped that the use of the prayers will prepare the way for commending the and morning, without any set form of words. Should is presumed they will of the execution, and wish to

EMIGRANTS TO HAYTI.

mencing a school here, that a house has been furnished bem and an hundred dollars given them by the Presi-dent, are very encouraging. My hopes are high that religious instruction and common education, unshack-eled by that criminal prejudice which renders them so

stating that a violent outrage had been committee against a Methodist meeting in that town by studentof Union College, to the number of "sixty or a bun-We had our doubts, at the time, whether ther was not another side to the question; and are now hap-

no very great share of the blame is found chargeable to

At the semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of New Castle, Del. on the 5th inst. it was resolved that the 2d Wednesday of June next be set apart as a day of

The Congregation of New Castle has given a call to

ER, D. D. of Litchfield, his substitute.

To READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged to omit a certain communication this week, for the very good reason that it was impossible for either Editors or Printers to decypher it. We hope our Correspondents will do us the favor to write a plain hand; and then they may expect to find their communications correctly printed.

fice. Concord Celebration .- The fiftieth anniversary of

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. COMMEMORATIVE OF AN ELDER BROTH-ER'S DEATH.

How deeply graven on the heart of man Are scenes of childhood! Then, the sober page Of history unlearn'd, the map of life To fancy's eye a beauteous landscape seems, Where nought but peace and pleasure reign. Experience dispels these waking dreams; Corrects our errors with her faithful hand. And calls us to peruse the book of truth. Her lessons slowly learn'd, and oft with pain. Still guide our feet to wisdom's sacred path, Herein to walk with undiverted step.

A youthful pair once hail'd the ruddy morn. When Flora deck'd the earth with vernal charms. And rose to enter on the daily round Of cares and toils by providence assign'd. Four lovely children smil'd and prattled near Their parent's side, and from their hands partook Welcome repast;-then silent bow'd to hear A father's supplicating voice in prayer, Invoking blessings on their infant heads Him duty call'd that day from their embrace, With harnessed steeds, to yonder mountain's side, In distant unfrequented path; but thence Designing due return, at close of day .-The day was ended; night her curtains spread; And wife and children waited his approach. Intent which first his rattling wheels should hear, And first announce and greet his glad return. Long while each child with ear attentive sat-Then rose to climb his mother's knee and ask, With wishful eye-"Why does not Pa' come hou For they did hope for scarlet berries pluck'd, On mountain's brow, or honeysuckles sweet, Or other boon of fruit or fragrant flower. Yet disappointed still, they ceas'd to hark, And sleep o'ercame their busy waking thoughts, And each on peaceful cot was laid to rest. But not her eyes that mark'd their slumbers soft, Could cease to wake; -her husband absent thus. Why so delay'd' Ere this, night's chilling damp And pinching hunger urge his footsteps home But still he comes not! Ill has him befall'n, Not willingly detain'd from those he loves' The night-bird now has sung herself to rest, And soon the star of morn leads on the dawn. Yet not these eyes shall slumber .- Golden sun, Rise, guide my feet to seek this dearest friend." Thus pensively she mus'd, the livelong night .-Alas! no more was she to greet his smile! Damp, cold and lonely was his couch that night, Where on the rugged mountain's side he lay, And slept to wake no more, till heaven's loud trump, Recall to life the tenants of the tomb! The golden beams of day illum'd the cliffs

That tow'r'd majestic o'er his lowly head, And to the eye disclos'd the vale below. Fragrant with flowers, and glistening with dew Twas then a stranger passing down the steep, Saw what might melt to grief the heart of stone. Lo. here, with face prone on the humid earth One lay, with folded hands, distain'd with blood! Here as in act prayer, his soul he gave To God, who summon'd thus his soul away Him furious steeds with sudden wild affright, Precipitously hurl'd from broken car, With fatal force upon the flinty path-No human aid was nigh-no hand to raise His wounded, aching head-no eye to weep-No ear to catch his last expiring sigh. But yet small space was left, between the shock And death's convulsive agonizing groan. O, who can tell what fervent prayer he pour'd, Before the trembling spark of life was quench'd' For he was wont with reverence to bow, Before the throne of heaven's eternal King. E'en now, methinks I hear his dving cries. At thought of home, of wife, of children dear, "Farewell, my bosom friend! thee, thee I leave To widowhood and grief-to walk alone The thorny path of life, bedew'd with tears. O thou, the widow's God, this friend in trust To thy kind faithful hands I now resign. My darling babes, farewell! These hands no more Shall press you to my breast, nor daily toil For your support. Your faces ne'er again Shall I behold, nor share your fond embrace Thou Father of the fatherless, behold. With eye of mercy, these my little on Make them the objects of thy care and love. Good Shepherd, take these lambs, in thy kind arms And bring them safely to thy heavenly fold. This soul to thee, my Savjour, I commit. O take me to thyself, through thy dear blood Forgiv'n, and rais'd to realms of endless bliss." An ear was open to his earnest cry, A hand reach'd forth to bear him peaceful through The shades of death, to heaven's eternal rest.

Thus died an elder brother in his prime; And o'er his pallid cheek I pour'd my tears. Yet who can speak the sorrows of her heart, Who on that morn was told this tale of wor And then first knew herself and children left. With none to call by those endearing names, Husband, and father!-Oh whose tongue can tell The agony of grief, that swell'd the breast Of him, whose trembling limbs climb'd up the steep That morn, to view the corse of his first born! . B.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. LETTERS TO A SISTER.

My dear Sister,—I know full well that the subjects on which I write, are not those which most deeply interest your feelings. Yet is it too much to hope that the time is at hand when you will yield to them your serious thoughts, for better reasons then to gratify a biother's wishes? Does not your teart even now cometimes misgive, while you strive to preserve the air of indifference? Is there not a voice within, that pleads more earnestly against delay in the concerns of your soul, than your habitual appearance indicates? O listen to it. Say no longer, "Go thy way for this time." Realize that you stand on the verge of eternity. Admit the conviction, which is forced on you by the word and providence of God, that no time can prudently in the conviction of the convi dently be lost, in making your calling and election sure.

Do you inquire, "What must I do?" Would God
that the inquiry came from your heart—that it were dictated by a spirit, feeling the pressure of sin too heavi-ly to be endured. It would then require but few words to answer it-and but little reach of thought to comprehend the answer. As the inquiry is often made

however, it is not designed to elicit truth, but to ob-

scure it-not to learn the way to heaven, but to ren-

der the way to destruction easy. If I say to you, "repent and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ," are you not ready to meet the direction, with the trite reply, "I cannot"—"I have no heart to repent—I

have no power to believe?" But it is plain, that you can receive no other Scriptural direction from any man. And if it be true that you cannot repent, it is doubtless true that you cannot reach heaven—for Christ has said, "except ye repent, ye shall perish." It is of little use to reason on the subject of your ina-bility. As you have yourself defined it, it evidently lies at the foundation of all your criminality. You cannot repent and return to God, because you have no heart to do it-you have disposition to do it. deliberately prefer what he forbids, to what he requires You love the creature more than the Creator, and ther plead this criminal and melancholy fact, as your ex-Now, might not the criminal at the bar of his country, with equal propriety plead the malignity his heart, as an excuse for his transgression of the laws? The matter of the plea urged in self justifi-cation, is precisely that which forms the ground of his condemnation. The sinner who goes with it to the bar of God, will be judged out of his own mouth. Nothing out of yourself, lies in the way of your salva-tion. No decree of God will ever prevent it, for he is sincere in his invitations, that you turn and live. ower of men or devils can prevent it-for their inuence over you, is regulated by your own voliti Nothing in the universe but your own heart lies be ween you and immortal felicity.

If you are willing to take your portion in the good things of this life, and resolve to part with heaven rather than forego your idols, you will of course sink into the arms of death without God and without hope. Persevere in the attempt to prepare a robe of rights ousness from your few religious observances, and your idle wishes; go on in the pursuit of happiness from one earthly object and another, and there can be no doubt that your end will be misery, and your lamentaon, "I have destroyed myself."

Your choice of God as your portion—of Christ as

our Saviour-of holiness as the governing principle of your life, must be voluntary and unreserved. It is not a forced subjection, but a willing submission to which God calls you. Render him the affection of a child, instead of the reluctant service of a slave, and you shall find rest in the embraces of his love

Your affectionate brother,

LATE ATTENDANCE ON PUBLIC WORSHIP "A want of punctual attention to the hour of com-mencing service, is a fault but too prevalent in worshipping assemblies. A worthy clergyman, whose con-gregation had given him much vexation in this respect, began his discourse one Sunday in these terms: When I came here to begin worship last Sabbath morning, I believe there were not twenty people in the chapel; at the weekly lecture it was the same; and again this morning; my heart is pained. What can you mean by this conduct? Do you mean to worship God! then I must tell you plainly, and with the authority of a Christian minister, that this is no worship: deceived not yourselves, God will not accept it at your hands. He proceeded to enforce this point with great earne ess, and produced such an impression on the mindof his hearers, that next Sabbath, almost every perso ad assembled by the time he ascended the pulpit

" A very common cause of late attendance, espe clady with the fair sex, is the time employed in dre-Herbert has some lines so applicable to this sort of apology, that every lady would do well to have them written in letters of gold, and suspended over her toilet, that they might be present before her eyes

Stay not for the other pin. Why thou hast lost A joy for it worth worlds. ! " MONITOR

A TAX ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS

[Called for by drunkards themselves.] On Thursday, says Noah's Advocate, the officer brought up an old defender, as a confirmed drunkard and vagabond, one who had been often arrested and permitted to run Icose, upon promise of amendment.

While his commitment to the Penitentiary, for four mouths, was making out, he begged to say a few words; and being an intelligent man, he delivered himself in

following manner:—
'May it please your honor, I am an Englishman by birth, and have been frequently drunk in old Eugland, but never punished for it. I was not in that country as I am in this, and it arose from the agant price of liquor. Here, in this free and happy country, as you call it. I can get drunk for three ce you have no excise, you have no tax upon liquors, you sell for three cents that which in England would cost a shilling sterling; you throw temptation in the way of a poor devil, he yields to the infirmity of his nature, and you then lock him up in prison for four months. I am an honest man, though I do get drunk, and the Scripture says 'an honest man is the roblest work of God.' but when these words were written America was not discovered, for you tempt us to sin, and then punish us for sinning.

You can fly to arms to preserve your liberties, you can shed your blood in defence of your country, yet you cannot prevent the awful increase of drunkards. You want moral courage to adopt the only and the sure remedy, which is to lay a tax upon spirituous li-quors so as to place them out of the reach of the poor and laboring classes, who will then be as sober of ompulsion as they are now drunken upon attracti-So saying, with a profound bow he walked off, in custody of the officer.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY Receipts into the Treasury in March.

| The same of the same of the same of | F 4 4 8 4 | |
|--|-----------|----|
| W. Urquhart, Esq. Waynesboro,' Geo. | 818 | 50 |
| Female friend, Gloucester, Ms. | | 00 |
| J. Eddy, jr. collected in charity box, | | 60 |
| Friend, Leominster, Ms. | | 00 |
| Do. Westminster, Ms. | | 00 |
| Calvin Barber, Simsbury, Conn. | | 00 |
| Concert Prayer, Dunstable, Ms. | 10 | |
| In a letter signed "Unitarian," | | 00 |
| Female Friendly So Marietta, Olio, | | 00 |
| Monthly Concert, Rindge, N.H. | | 00 |
| Sarah Leonard, Stoughton, Ms. | 1 | 31 |
| A. Mass. | - | 00 |
| Rev. E. W. Dwight, Richmond, Ms. | | 00 |
| Friend, Brookline, Ms. avails of a pot | afere | 00 |
| patch, by N. Willis, | | 00 |
| A Man aged and infirm, Alstead, N. H. by | do. | 00 |
| Annual Subscribers. | | - |
| J. Postlethawait, Esq. Natchez, | 90 | 00 |
| Augusta Foreman, do. | | |
| Ezra Haskell, Boston, | | 00 |
| J. Coverly. do. | | 00 |
| Edward Phillips, do. | | 00 |
| Geo. G. Homer, do. | | 00 |
| Henry Homes, do. | | 00 |
| | 100 | 00 |
| Life Subscribers | | |

Henry Homes, qo.

Life Subscribers.

The three following were made life members by the Female Ed. So. of Boston & Vicinity, viz.

Esq. Boston, \$100 Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Boston, Rev. Rufus Anderson, do. Rev. Prince Hawes, do. 40 Rev. Robert Glenn, Jonesborough, East Ten-nessee, from several Ladies of his Congregation, 40 00

A. P. CLEVELAND, Treasurer, No. 6, Water Street, a few doors east of the \$568 59

I would beg permission, through the medium of your excellent Recorder & Telegraph, thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of Forty Dollars, a generous donation by the Ladies of the Congregational Church and Society of this town for the purpose of constitu-ting the subscriber a life member of the American Edu-ROBINSON SMILE Y Springfield, Vt. March 28th.

Prayer .- A gentleman conversing with his friend specting the exercises of his own mind, before and after conversion, observed that there was a great dif-ference as to the objects of prayer: "When I was, (said he,) only a nominal Christian, I used to pray to my family—if any strangers were present I prayed to them—when I was alone I prayed to myself:— But since I have been renewed by divine grace, in all my prayers I PRAY TO GOD." LEGENDS

The Lutherans of Germany are not free from the isposition, common among their Catholic neighbors, disposition, common among their Cathoric to believe in legends. The Quarterly Review says:

"A room is pointed out in the ruins, of the Wart-burg, anciently the residence of the Electors of Saxin which Luther completed his translation of the ony, in which Luther completed are transaction to devil Bible, in spite of incessant interruption from the devil in the shape of a blue-bottle fly; and the ink which scaped from the inkstand of the great Reformer, when in a fit of passion he discharged it at this buzzing Beelzebub, is still pointed out by the devout, in all the confidence of strong faith."

PREDICTION OF COLUMBUS.

In one of the letters which Culumbus wrote to the King of Spain from the fleet, then lying before Jamai-ca, he has the following remarkable passage; "The wealth that I have discovered, will rouse mankind to pillage and violence, and will revenge the wrongs that I have suffered—The Spanish nation itself will, perhaps, suffer one day from the crimes that its malignity, its ingratitude and its envy, are now committing.

Expenses of Royalty .- The funeral of the late King of France is said to have cost the nation about \$400,000. This sumwould pay the salary of the President of the United States for sixteen years.

It is said the Pope has addressed letters to all the archshops and bishops of S. America, commanding them to preach incessantly the necessity of submitting to the

other country.

The clergy of Rome consist of nineteen cardinals twenty-seven bishops, 1,450 priests, 1,532 monks, 1,464 nuns, and 332 seminarists. The population of Rome, with the exception of the Jews, consisted, in 1821, of 146,000 souls.

How to extract meat from the wind-pipe .-James Ogden, in a late Liverpool paper, in noticing an account of a man losing his life from a piece of meat being accidently fastened in the trachea or windpipe, cautions the public against the fashionable folly of talking and eating at the same time, and adds; "But, after the beef was so fastened in that situation, the man's life might have been saved, by the simplest means. No crooked wires, or curved instruments whatever, could be of any service. The patient either sitting or into one nostril, so as, by that nostril, to prevent the escape of wind; and with the pipe of a pair of bellows ntroduced into the other nostril, and the parts so pressed as to prevent the escape of wind by that o sudden, strong puff would have remedied the case in an instant.

A Society, Auxiliary to the African Colonization Society, has been formed at St. Louis, in the State of

The distance which Gen. Lafavette will perform from Washington City to Boston, in his route through the Southern and Western States, is calculated at 5286 miles 2610 by water and 2676 by land. The t o perform this journey the General has put down at 100

Effects of an earthquake .- Before the earthquake of 1687, wheat yielded abundantly in some places on the coast of Peru, but since that time no wheat will on the coast. Rice on the contrary yields a reat return.

OBITUARY

Dien, in Hanover, N. H. on the 8th inst. Mrs. 8arah, wife of Mr. Richard Lang, aged 70. In the death of Mrs. Lang, her family, the church,

& the community, sustain a much greater loss, than a mere transient acquaintance with her would lead one to imagine. Many who supposed they knew her, and really venerated her character, had formed their opinon from her dignified reserve in conversation graceful deportment, and her unexceptionable con-on all occasions in which she was called to act. n this estimate, it is believed that her chief excellen es were generally overlooked. She was too mod st, diffident, and retiring in her disposition, to obrude herself, or any of her virtues, upon the notice of gree, unknown, no lessas a Christian, than as a wife, a other, and a friend; except to those who had the allest opportunity to observe her in her own domes-And did the writer of this notice approve of tic circle panegyricks on the dead, it would be pleasant to seize he occasion which the removal of so much moral worth is believed to furnish. But it is of little consequence to the bereaved family, and still less to her, that the world should be a witness of the mournful pleaith which they will dwell on her memory. however due to her character to remark, that, ue dignity of mind andmanners, associated with humle piety and that constitutional modesty which forbuds display, will not be wholy unknown, nor fail of that esteem and affection, which, when ardently sought, are generally sought in vain. Her memory will be [Communicated.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

ECLECTIC REVIEW

The Eclectic Review for March has the following rticles: Sismondi's View of the Literature of the South Europe;-Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men & Statesmen ;- Cochrane's Jonrney through Russia and Tartary; -Boothroyd's New Family Bible and Improved Version; - Epidemic Fever; -- Hoppus' Address to the Young; Cabinet of Foreign Voyages and Travels; -- Memoirs of Painting; -- Church of Rome.

EDINBURGH REVIEW

The 82nd number of the Edinburgh Review, which has just come to hand, contains articles on the following subjects:-Theodoric, a Domestic Tale, with other Poems, by Thomas Campbell;-Memoir of the Court of Louis XIV; - Plans for the Government and Liberal Instruction of Boys in large Numbers, drawn from experience; Journal of a residence in Ashancee; Substance of a speech of the Rt. Hon. C. Grant, &c. -Court of Chancery; Ellis' Letters, illustrative of English History; -Criminal Law of Scotland; -West India Slavery;-Remarks on the cultivation and growth of Coffee in Hayti; -History of St. Domingo; -Education of the people.

QUAKER PUBLICATIONS.

It appears from a statement in the Christian Examiner, that the number of volumes of different works published by the Quakers, previously to A. D. 1715, which embraced a period of only about seventy years was four thousand two hundred and sixty nine. edition of those works contained, we are told, about one thousand copies on an average, making in the whole about four millions two hundred and sixty nine thousand volumes and tracts, sent forth by the Socie that short period. Twelve thousand copies of Barclay's Apology were published in one edition ten thousand of them were distributed gratis. [Chr. Reg.

NEW-YORK COLLEGES

By the report of the Comptroller, in obedience to a esolution of the Senate, it appears that the sums of oney and other appropriations to the several colleges have been as follows. The appropriations to the Colleges, have been chiefly made by lotteries; and the amount yet to be raised, in such causes is stated below.
Columbia College, N. York, \$54,755, & the
Botanic Garden purchased at \$70,000. \$124,755

College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. York, (amount to be raised, \$33, 588.) Union College, Schenectedy \$374,000, and ten lots in the military tract, containing 5,500 acres, (amount to be raised, \$215,908.)

Hamilton College, (amount to be raised, \$35,566.)
College of Physicians and Surgeons in the 15,000 AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Trustees of Amherst College held their first neeting on the 12th inst. and made the following appointments to constitute the Faculty for instruction and government under the recent charter, viz:-

Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D.D. President, and Professor of Theology and Intellectual Philosophy. Rev. NATHAN W. FISK, A. M. of Weston, Professor of Greek Language and Belles Lettres.

Rev. JASPER ADAMS, A. M. of Charleston, S. C. (late Professor in Brown University,) Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Rev. Solomon Peck, A. M. of Providence, R. I. Professor of Hebrew and Latin Languages.

Rev. Jonas King, (now in Palestine,) Professor of Oriental Literature.
SAMUEL M. WORCESTER, A. B. of Salem, Pro-

fessor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

JACOB ABBOTT, Jr. A. M. of Brunswick, Me.
Associate Professor of Mathematics and Professor From the ample means of instruction thus promptly

provided, it seems that the spirit of enterprize which has characterized the founders and guardians of the Institution is not diminished by the grant of a College LANGUAGES. Bost. Gaz.

M. Adelung, in a learned and scientific work, de-lares there are 3064 different languages in use in the different parts of the world. He arranges them as follows: Asiatic 937, European 587, African 276, and American 1264!

CURIOUS MEDAL.

The Salem Gazette mentions that a curious medal has been recently brought from Antwerp by Capt. West, and deposited in the Salem East India Museum

"It appears to have been struck by the Protestants at the period of Luther's reformation, in order to ridi-cule the Catholics; and it displays the feelings of the age in a manner that we should expect during the aniities of the two parties.

"On one side is the head of the Pope, with his triple crown, which being turned upside down changes into the head of Satan, and is encircled with an inscription of the following import:-" A perrerted Church bears the likeness of Satan."

The other side presents the head of a Pope, or Cardinal; but being reversed is turned into a fool's head, decorated with the common fool's cap and bells. this side has the legend—The Wise are sometimes Fools. The medal is known in the Netherlands by the popular name of The Fool's Medal."

A gentleman in New-York has offered a premie of fifty dollars for the best essay on "The impor-tance of the Sabbath, considered merely as a civil in stitution," to be sent, post paid, with the name unde seal, to the editors of the Observer.—The judges are Chancellor Kent, the Rev. Dr. Mathews, and W. W.

Law and Music. - The French boast of having turned their Code Nupoleon into verse; but a German has achieved something much more wonderful.—He has not only versified, but set to music the whole Justinian Code of Law; and, what is more absurd, it is writ ten with a serious view. The title of this nonsensical production is, Romisch Juristisches Gesangbuch. Leipzig, 1824. Every particular chapter in the code is set to a popular melody; for instance, the rights of persons, to ' Life let us cherish,' &c .- Harmonicon for Janu

Jungle Grass - Col. Forest, in his tour along the Ganges, states that he once entered a Jungle standing on the back of an elephant, in which position his head was 19 feet above the ground; and that he found the grass around him from 3 to 6 feet higher than his head! The stalks were an inch and a half in diameter.

Hamp. Gaz. THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This novel undertaking was begun on the second of larch. The Tunnel will be open between 45 and 65 feet below high water mark, and carried through the blue clay, of which there will be from 10 to 14 feet on top of the brick work, in the deepest part of the river The shaft now preparing is intended for foot passengers. The larger descent for carriages, which is to be of about 200 feet diameter, will not be begun till the Tunnel is carried to a certain extent under the river. The spot which the operations are commenced is Eastward of Rotherhithe Church, on the South side of Rother-

TELESCOPE BROKEN BY A CAT.

The celebrated Manheim Telescope, the masterpiece of the famous Spaiger, a Hungarian optician, was destroyed in a most singular manner. A servant of the observatory having taken out the glasses to clean them. put them in again, without observing that a cat had crept into the tube. At night the animal being alarmed at the strong powers of the lunar rays, endeavoured to escape: but the effort threw down the instrument, which falling to the ground from the top of the tower, was

SARRATH SCHOOOL BOOKS. INCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 59 Washington INCOLN & EDMANDS, No.

street,—Have for sale an extensive assortment
of cheap books for Sabbath Schools among which are the following:

Lincoln's Scripture Questions, a new and handse from stereotype Plates, with the answers fr Scripture annexed.—Price 8 dolls. per hundred.
Cummings'Questions on the New-Testament, 3,75 doz.
Mc'Dowall's Bible Questions, 3 dolls. per dozen. Dr. Baldwin's Catechism, 60 cents per dozen. Baptist Catechism, 60 cents per dozen. Dr. Watt's Catechism, 2 dollars per hundred. Evangelical Catechism, 1,20 per hundred. Wilbur's Biblical Catechism, 3.25 per dozen Emerson's Evangelical Primer, 7,75 per hundred.

Books for Rewards.

The Two Brothers, a very interesting narrative, by Mr. Campbell, 25 cents single.

Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection, 25 cents. Janeway's Token for Children, 25 cents. Divine Breathings, 25 cents.

My Friend's Family, 21 cents.
Osage Captive, 37 cents.
Bible Boy, 3, dells. per hundred. Ellen, 3 dolls. hun. Books at 12 and a half cents, 8 dolls. per hundred Friendly Instructor, in Familiar Dialogues, recomme ed by Dr. Doddridge. Worlds Displayed.

Catechism of Nature. Hedge of Thorns. Christian Pilgrim, abridged from Pilgrim's Progress. Pleasures of Piety in Youth. Scripture History, with numerous cuts. Jessy Allan. African Prince. Fenelon's Reflections for every day in the month. Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, by Miss More. Books at 6 and a quarter cents, 4 dolls. 50 cts. hun. unday School Teacher's Monitor

Errand Boy. Life of Catharine Haldane. Little Henry and his Bearer. Juvenile Piety. The Orphan Boy and Casleets. Barbauld's Hymns. Hymns for Infant Minds a new and fine edition. Books at 4 cents, 2 dollars 50 cents per hundred.

The Happy Waterman. Choice Emblems. Wa New-Testament Stories. Watt's Divine Songs. Goosebery Bush. Little George and his Penny.

Books at 3 cents, 2 dolls. per hundred.

Pleasing Traits in Children. Poetical Selection. Doddridge's Principles of the Christian Religion in

Present for Sabbath Schools.
Books at 1 dellar per hundred. Filial Intrepidity. forrows of Yamba. Poems for Little Children. Early piety Sunday School Teacher's Guide, describing the qualfications and duties of Teachers in the important and iseful institution of Sabbath Schools. 25 cents. Rewards of Merit, to be given the children in token of Apprehense.

of Approbation. Tickets for punctual attendance and good behaviour Hymns and Prayers on sheets. and Class Papers.

OLD ACCOUNTS.

 \mathbf{B}^{Y} permission of the late Post-Office delinquent subscribers to the Bosp corder, will receive their Bills in th As there is a large number due, white cessary should be settled up to the tir nion of the Recorder & Telegraph, ed no Subscriber will neglect to amount he owes the first opportunit April 15, 1825.

MIDDLESEX BIBLE SOCIET OTICE is hereby given, that the Angolf of the Middlesex Bible Society will Wednesday April 27th inst. at the Hotel the Directors will meet at 9 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock, A. M. In the afternoon, a be delivered in the Rev. Mr. Bigelow's M. by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of South Reading lection taken for the benefit of the Soci

Per order, SAMUEL SEWALL, Rec April 9, 1825.

FEMALE CLASSICAL SEMINARY THE Summer term of this Institution we mence on Monday May 2nd. The I having enlarged and systematized his having entarged and systematized his plan, lished it in a small pamphlet, which may be by calling, or by addressing a line to him at ter. A few more young ladies may obtain his family by an early application.

B. F. FARNSWORTH, Prince Worcester, April 8th 1825.

BROWN'S CONCORDANCE. DIAMOND Edition, printed in London, 1 had of MUNROE & FRANCIS, No. 128 ington-Street, at the low price of 75 cetts.
Gurney's Pocket Dictionary of the Holy Biblion cond edition, price 1 25 cts. Both these very useful in every family where the Bible the price is remarkably low.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNION Sermon by Justin Edwards, Pastor of Church, Andover. — Third edition color lished by M. Newman, and for sale by Hilliard and Co. and by S. T. Armstr M. Newman has likewise recently pub Remains, and an Abridgement of (Apendix selected from different authors, I Dagget, A.M. Principal of the Foreign Mis

Andover, April 11th, 1825. NOTICE THE connexion in the Printing and Re business heretofore subsisting becribers, is this day dissolved by mutu persons who are indebted, are requeliate payment; and all persons who h requested to present them for adjusting SAMUEL T.

CROCKER & BREWSTER Boston, April 1st, 1825. CROCKER & BREWSTER, infor the public that they have taken the Stock in Mr. Samuel T. Armstrong, and will continue ness of Printing and Bookselling, at No. 560 as heretofore. All orders for the Missianary may be addressed to them.

nay be addressed to them.

Or SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE
Will continue to be published as heretofore.

Worcester's Watts' Psalms and Hymne, Hymns and Christian Pslamody. of these Books will be supplied on the best addressed to either of the subscribers

SAMUEL T. ARMST CROCKER & BREWSTH

NOTICE. DOCT. H. ELDRIDGE having city of Boston, and located himself in his street, opposite the New-Market, will be happened to any Business that may offer in the list HEZERIAH ELDEN

Boston, April 12th, 1825. HARD WARE AND CUTLERY DROCTOR & PALMER, No 8, Dock Corner of Elm Street, have received p Chariot, and Emerald, from Liverpool, pa spring supply of Sheffield and Birmingham

Also—300 boxes Tin Plates in setts. 20 Rolls Sheet Lead. English Seine Twine-18 & 24 15.

Do. Herring, do. 2 & 3 thread. Scotch Grey, and Norway Rag Stones. New England Crown Glass, of a superior sanufactured at the new works at Lechmerel Bristol Crown-Baltimore-The above are offered at fair prices for or

JOHNSON & SEWALL

NFORM their friends and customers that removed to No. 5, Merchant's Row. Timothy Dodd's, opposite Messrs. Clap & S where they formerly kept. They have for si of Spring Goods, received by the lite. from Liverpool.

N. B .- They thankfully acknowledge theke great exertions of their friends, by which their property was saved from the late fire.

SCHOOL IN NEWTON THE Subscriber, in the south-west continues a School for the i in Reading, Spelling and defining, Writing and Accounts, English Grammar, Geogra of Astronomy and History. A few ceived as boarders at the price \$1.75 or according to their age.—Washing include Inquirers are referred to Misses Rents. borough Street, Boston-Rev. J. Home Jackson, Newton. ELIJAH F. W ELIJAH F. WO Newton, April 1, 1825.

ELIXIR PECTORALE VEGETABLE PECTORAL EL

THE discovery of this inestimable El result of ten years close study. in cover the coases, symptoms, and ours formidable diseases that prey upon the chest; viz. Consumption, Asthma. and every species of oppression at cases where this Elixir has been duly stonishing efficacy over every other offered to the public, for the same pu nvariably manifested, convincing lous that Consumption is not incus ttended to. What is Consumpt mencement, a slight irritation on the covers the lungs. It is next an infli the Cough is a little more noticeable, It is next an infla It then becomes a local fever, and the request, the cheeks are flushed and chills In its next increase the external [hemselves begin to participate in the for fails, the flesh wastes and sweats are the debility and emaciation increase tions or white hard specks appear, the irregular, the sleep is disturbed, and in iolent coughing, profuse cold sweats hea, and hiccoughs close the scene

How does the Elixir Pectorale of above complaints?-It determines all and inflamation from the lungs and finally expels them from the system tion or otherwise. It facilitates experthus frees the patient from a load of which, cannot otherwise, be altogo from the system. It heals the " relieves the cough and breathing-strength, while at the same time it re-

If seasonable application be mair, and the directions are strictly follo will not be disappointed in his expectate SI per bottle. For sale by JONATHAN P.

No. 1. Union-street. BOSTON RECORDER—from its to the close of 1824, bound in 9 preserved—For Sale at this Office.

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